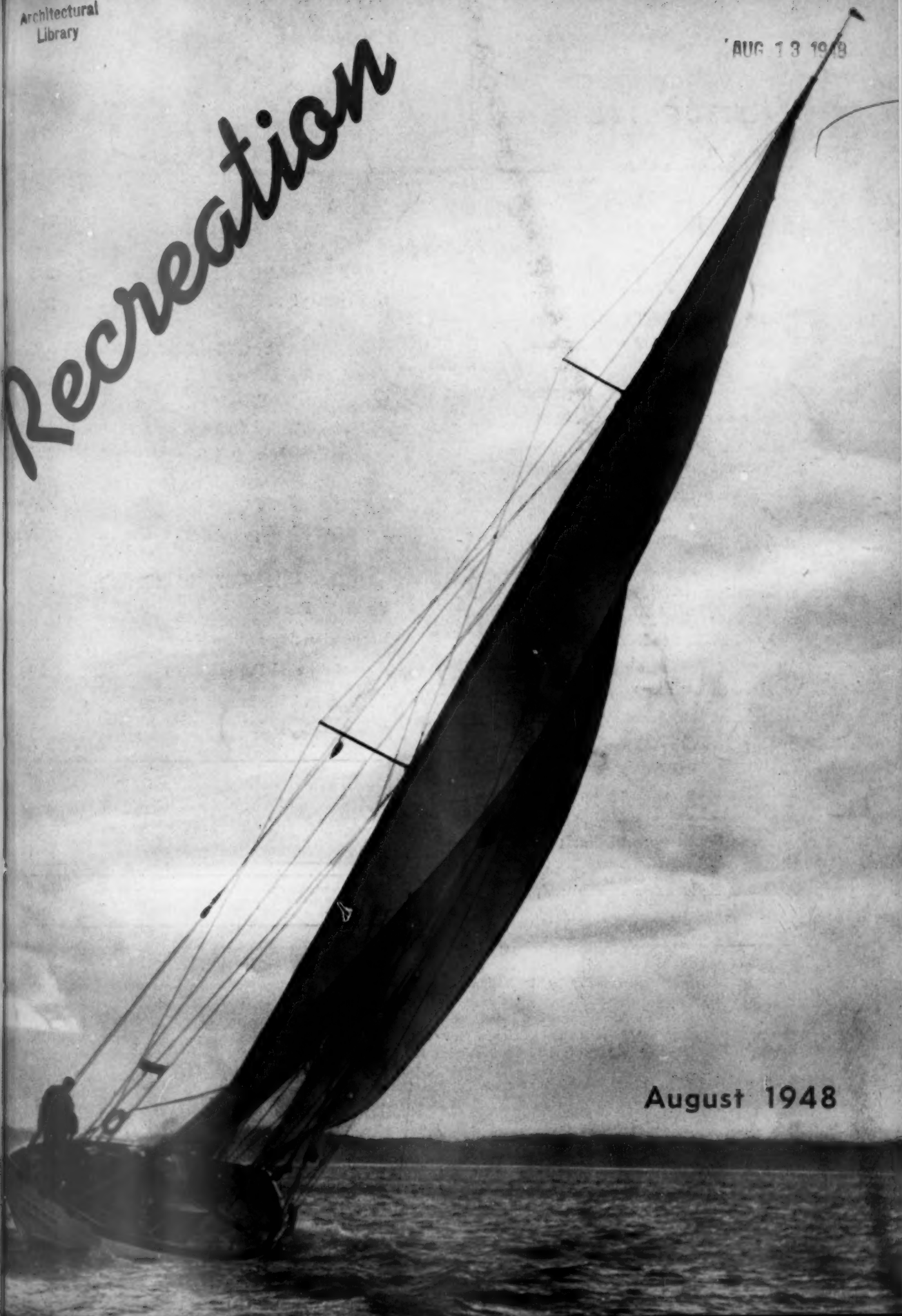


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Recreation

August 1948



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ON THE COVER: Cooling as lemonade on a blistering August day is our sailboat, photographed by Ewing Galloway, of New York City.

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Recreation

August 1948

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

America Has a Song

THE UNITED STATES needs a definite, central, challenging idea if it is to help the world in this crisis. As Raymond Fosdick has pointed out, American dollars are not enough.

The United States has made a definite world contribution in the community-life centers—which have been known as recreation centers.

Men and women in Russia have to a certain extent rallied to the Soviet Government because they have been persuaded that there was a positive, constructive idea of helping the people.

Bread alone is not enough. People want happiness. The United States has in its fundamental charter the basic idea of seeking happiness for all its people—"life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The people in American cities in their referendums for forty years have been voting millions of their own tax funds for neighborhood recreation centers where music, drama, art, sport, athletics should reign—not under imposition from without but coming up from the people themselves.

What is more truly characteristic of America and the American people than this deep desire that happiness in America should be shared by all, that all the people of all ages should truly live all the time?

These centers of living and of culture have cost billions of dollars of the people's own money and have come out of the people's own desires and own efforts and own votes.

These centers of culture and strength and joy have not come in the United States as in Germany

and Italy from the desire of the central government military leaders to build men and women strong for war fighters. They have come because the people here have said to themselves: we do not want to wait until another world for happiness, to wait until another world to live fully; we want to live while we work right here in this world, here and now, and we can provide life centers for ourselves.

Ought there not to be a book to be shared with the people of other countries, a book about the song of America—showing children at play on their playgrounds, showing the wading pools, the swimming pools, the baseball fields, the ice skating ponds, the parks, the yacht basins, the nature trails, the music centers, the drama centers, the people expressing themselves in the various art centers, showing the joy neighbors have in working together in the neighborhood recreation centers in giving service to all the people of the neighborhood, the way in which neighbors seek and find comradeship in play and service together?

No other country could show more in pictures in a book of this type than the United States—a whole people on their own, working out their own strength and joy in daily living.

America has a song of happy, strong daily living to share with all the people of the world. Thus far we have let the people of the world think of us as seeking the almighty dollar. We have not shown them clearly what we the American people have done to build daily living and joy for us all.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

AMERICA HAS A SONG TO SHARE



RECREATION

Comments

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

TO RECREATION:

"May I particularly commend you on the recent article which gave a cross section summary of the salary levels of recreation leadership across the country. Also, may I say you meet a very moot need in the training of leadership for recreation by supplying the new series of articles entitled *The Story of American Cities in Recreation*. This is an excellent idea."

CHARLES F. WECKWORTH, *Director of Recreation and Camping, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts*

"Please accept my congratulations for the human interest stories in the March and April issues of RECREATION. . . . The personal history stories on recreation leaders were very good and are inspiring to the new workers in the recreation profession . . ."

A. E. GENTER, *Superintendent of Recreation, Akron, Ohio*

"May I congratulate you upon the proposed new series entitled *The Story of American Cities in Recreation*. This has a lot of possibilities and will be invaluable to other members of the profession.

"... There is only one thing that would improve this series. Perhaps it should be another series within itself . . . by having a few people, who are participants in these programs, write a brief statement of what their part of the program means to them. Perhaps you can run another series or a separate article side by side with the factual article.

"This material will be invaluable in our recreation major courses."

H. G. DANFORD, *Director of Physical Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida*

TO OUR READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS:

Encouraged by your interest and helpful comments, we should like to bring several of the magazine projects to your attention as being largely dependent upon your continuing cooperation.

SOCIAL RECREATION. We would appreciate your sending us a selection of two or three of the very best games or stunts which you use in social recreation. (See *The Postman Brings*, RECREATION, December 1947. We have had no response to this suggestion.)

RECREATION SUGGESTION BOX. This department was suggested by NRA District Representatives as an "exchange" page. "Helpful hints" seem to be at a premium. Shall we continue this page?

SPECIFIC PHOTOGRAPHS. We particularly need good pictures of: square dancing, recreation with elderly groups, creative activities, winter sports.

In addition, we are stressing an appeal for any photographs in clear, contrasting blacks and whites, which might be possibilities for use on the new cover of the magazine. Such photographs should have a light area in the upper left hand corner to accommodate title; they need not include human figures but should have good composition. They can be seasonal, scenic, action, or merely decorative.

SPECIFIC WRITTEN MATERIALS. We are looking for good articles, including how-to-do information, on: new and practical crafts projects; drama in the recreation program; work with women and girls; program with elderly groups; individual hobbies and recreation interests; art in recreation—painting, sculpturing, creative writing projects, *original poetry*.

For suggestions on submitting material for publication, see the *Recreation Suggestion Box*, on page 231 of this issue.



Good Sailing!*

Rosemary and Steever Oldden

WHY DO MEN go sailing? Why do men, women, and children, too, leave home on Sundays, week-ends, or vacations, preferring the apparent lack of comfort aboard their boats to the modern conveniences of their homes? Why do they love their boats and give them the status of an individual? Why do they take pleasure in puttering their spare hours away to condition their boats for a comparatively short sailing season? Why do they dream always of the perfect boat? Why are there no retired sailors as there are retired football players, baseball players, and retired players in other sports?

There is no one answer to all the why's, but perhaps if we linger a bit on the joys, the satisfactions, and the pleasures of sailing, you'll know why people want to go sailing, why you want to go sailing too.

Sailing is a sport in that it is an active diversion from our everyday, civilized living. However, it is not a sport in the same sense that football, baseball, golf, and other activities are sports. These games are symbolic of man's fight for survival. Sailing is not symbolic, but reality itself. Rules are made by the boat, the elements, and the skipper's judgment. Each time that you go sailing, you are on your own with the water, the weather, and the wind. All of your instincts for knowing, combating, or using these elements are called to the fore and revitalized.

It isn't a vicarious thrill to be confronted by a squall blowing you offshore in a small boat or onshore in a large boat. It is very real, and when, by virtue of your ability, knowledge, courage, and endurance, you extricate yourself ably and well, this is a joy and a satisfaction, and no award by anyone could possibly make you prouder than you already are.

We are a civilized people and we are very proud

of our civilization. We are proud of our bathtubs, automobiles, radios, washing machines, automatic refrigerators, telephones, and all the comforts of civilization, and yet, at the same time, we know that we are being robbed of many instincts by our dependence upon these comforts. Sailing gives us back this part of ourselves which is lost in civilized living. This is the satisfaction of relating directly to the earth, the water, and the universe around us.

In our unceasing efforts to dominate nature and create an environment controlled by push buttons, we lose sight of the fact that we are building up terrific tensions within ourselves. Satisfaction of individual independence and achievement is hard to come by in this modern age of interdependence. Sailing gives us independence primarily because, once away from land, we are for the time an independent mobile unit. There are no repair shops or technical experts at sea. You are your own repair shop, weather forecaster, aerodynamic expert, navigator, and everything else that might possibly be required.

Self-reliance is a satisfaction and joy in itself and has no need for any acclamation. One knows well those few times when the chips were really down and a man proved his ability to live with the elements without the assistance of any of the modern gadgets of civilization. It is acclamation enough to prove one's fundamental independence.

There is satisfaction in the exercising of our pioneering instincts, and sailing a small boat offers exploration and adventure. The stretch of water off your bow will lead you to who-knows-what new places, not marked off by neat Department of Highway signs. Perhaps just around the next point of land there are stretches of beach and

*Reprinted from *The Sailing Primer* by Rosemary and Steever Oldden. Copyright, 1946, by Cornell Maritime Press, New York.

coves where no promoter has yet built a road with a juke box at the end. With a small boat, you can put up your sails and go searching for these rare spots.

There is pleasure in escaping the mad week-end confusion of automobiles, and you'll find a small boat much safer than our highways. If there is a popular beach or other attraction on the far side of your bay or lake, it is a much more enjoyable journey if you can put up your sails and be on your way in peace and quietude rather than endure the harrowing experience of week-end traffic.

How few of us who live in cities and towns, surrounded at night by the glare of street lights and neon signs, have really felt the steady, eternal drift of stars across the night sky. We know the moon as an object of emotion, celebrated by lovers and song writers, and yet it is constantly pulling upon the waters of the earth, causing daily tides of tremendous power. Listen to the flow of the tide past your boat when you are anchored some quiet night in a secluded cove and you will have a new respect for the moon. Learn a bit about navigation, how the stars function as signposts for the navigator, and these heavenly bodies will have a new significance.

There is joy in week-end sailing—that short time in which we must clear our minds and rest our bodies in order to function on our job for another week. When you are thoroughly tired of shouting above the noise of typewriters, motors, radios, and traffic, put up your sails and voyage to some quiet anchorage. Sleep in your boat. You'll have a new conception of sleep when your boat is your gently rocking and murmuring cradle. Shattered nerves will be restored, you'll be rested and relaxed and, with a feeling of well-being, the new week can be started.

There's joy in the satisfaction of our competitive instincts—the pitting of our skill and knowledge against the skill and knowledge of others. In small class boat racing, the ability, knowledge, and courage of the skipper win the races. Visualize twenty small boats maneuvering in a limited area in a good breeze—crews tense, eyes on stopwatches, waiting for the starting gun. There it goes!—And out of chaos comes pattern as the fleet goes off together for the first mark and the boats start to string out. The leader now may not be the leader later. The slightest error in judgment will be immediately exploited. There are keen skippers and fast boats closing up on that initial lead. Perhaps that venturesome boat seeking a more favorable wind inshore will get it and leave the fleet far behind. Small boat racing offers excitement, suspense, fascination, action and thrills enough for everybody.

Sailing gives us the joy of comradeship. A sailing companion who thinks, feels, and reacts to your boat with all the instincts of a good sailor makes a good crew and increases the pleasures of sailing. You'll learn to cooperate and work as a team. You'll learn respect for each other's abilities and knowledge. You'll acquire an understanding of each other's temperament and moods. Mutual confidence in emergencies makes a unit of skipper, crew and boat.

There's joy in the feeling that you and your boat are working together. For example, you are sailing in company with a boat similar to yours, evenly matched, and pacing. That is, you were pacing until you sensed that your boat was trying to tell you that she could do better. You noticed a shiver or a flat spot in one of your sails and made a minor adjustment, and now you are pulling ahead of the other boat. When you arrive at your destination, the other skipper will lose no time in asking, "How did you run away from me like that?"—And you'll answer modestly that you made a minor adjustment to a stay or sail, but you'll feel like shouting because you really know that it was you and your boat working together and clicking as one, and that it was your doing the right thing at the right time that made this possible.

There are other joys and pleasures—that feeling of buoyancy when the sails first start drawing, the wind takes hold, the boat moves softly across the water, and you hear only the whisper of the bow wave. There's joy in your ability to harness and use the wind to propel your boat—the same wind that, having taken you where you wished, goes on unchanged across the sea and earth.

There's pleasure and joy in caring for your boat because the work that you do and the money you spend are repaid tenfold by the added appearance and performance of your boat. In the first warm days of spring you'll find yourself armed with scrapers, sandpaper, paint, varnish, and brushes, and together with other boat owners, you'll start conditioning your boat for another season's sailing. It is a strange truth that the very same man who can't be persuaded to varnish a what-not or paint a porch at home, and must hire a painter for this work, will sand, scrape, varnish, and paint his boat with great joy, and do an expert job. You'll see women out there, too. Perhaps they need a maid at home, but they can sand and varnish a spar or paint a galley with real enthusiasm.

During the winter when your boat is stored and the storms are raging, there's joy in reading about boats and the experiences of other sailors. You'll find satisfaction in study and in the extension of your knowledge. Learn to tie a few more knots or make a better splice. Learn to mend sails by practicing on a scrap of canvas. Delve into the International Code Flag signals and learn the meaning of the various flags that you see aloft on larger vessels. Learn navigation by joining a class or by studying at home. Chart a cruise for next summer's vacation and plan all the details of it. Redesign your rigging for better sailing efficiency, or start designing and planning your dream boat.

There are no retired sailors because there are no limitations in sailing as to age, sex, or strength. You can go sailing before you start walking and you can keep on sailing as long as you are able

to climb aboard. A woman can sail as well as a man, and a child can sometimes sail better than either. Too, we have known some very able skippers, physically handicapped in one way or another, who could outsail their stronger friends and hold their own in any group.

Sailing a small boat tends to develop a well-coordinated and balanced person—something we all strive to achieve in one way or another. If a sailboat can give you this better self, that's reason enough to go sailing and reason enough to start now!

A Boat for Beginners

When you have the urge to go sailing—and that is the unnamed longing or a much-verbalized desire—you'll find it's easy to own a boat and learn to sail. Of course, there are a couple of requirements. You must have water on which to sail—an ocean, a bay, a canal, a lake, a reservoir, a river, or even a pond will do—and you must find a boat that you can financially afford. The best boat for beginners is the small boat, because of its sensitivity and because of its economy. A small boat that will sail can be obtained within the range of \$50 to approximately \$750 and possibly less, dependent upon your ingenuity and geographic location. With \$10, a mast and leeboards can be rigged to a rowboat; a class boat will cost from \$150 to \$750, and used boats can be obtained for almost any price.

Because of its sailing efficiency, comfort, popularity, ease of handling afloat and ashore, and its ability to maneuver in shallow waters, we recommend a fifteen-foot sloop for beginners.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sea Magic

There's magic in my tiny craft when I put out to sea;
No ear but mine can hear the voice that sets my course for me.

For back from Neptune's dim green halls, with salt upon their lips,
Come all the storied heroes who have sailed the sea in ships.
I stand beside Ulysses as he hears the Sirens sing;
I fill the hold with Inca gold to bribe a Spanish king;
With Kidd I've raided treasure ships—we flew the skull and bones;
I've whipped the British navy with the help of John Paul Jones.

There's always magic in the wind when I put out to sea;
The wind that brings a ghostly voice to set my course for me.

MURIEL W. EDGERTON



Close competition. Mother and son are keen archery rivals.



Families enjoy opportunity of sharing new, creative activities.

Families at Play

John S. Nagy

SOCIOLOGISTS TELL US that the American family is breaking up. While wedding bells are peeling out in record volume, our divorce courts are also handling an all-time record traffic. Popular magazines carry articles filled with lost week-ends, lost emotional values and children lost in the storms of domestic discord.

Whether the danger is real, or of a piece with the morbid fears of an earlier generation which survived the onset of the jazz age, is a question that, no doubt, will engage our social historians far into the future.

But whether the alarms are warranted or not, there is no question of the difficulties faced in trying to preserve the best of the values of old-time family life. The shortage of homes, the high cost of living, the multiplicity of tensions in today's city living, the wartime gains in freedom for women, and the atomic bomb's heritage of fear all add to the pressures that make for instability. Nor do many city families have a basement recreation room in which to let off steam. Many even lack back or front yards.

Under these conditions, it is unfortunate that even the hours of leisure and play too often prove just another wedge to drive families apart. Father goes off to the golf links or the ball game, the children to their separate ways in search of play-

ground pleasure or other recreation. And mother? If she isn't too tired to do anything but flop on the davenport and turn the knob on the radio, the chances are that she goes in still another direction.

Is it possible to change the pattern? Is it even desirable, or desired?

We who are concerned with providing the kind of public recreation in Cleveland that Clevelanders themselves want and will support have been thinking it over; and we finally decided that the situation warranted some experimenting, at least.

Our recreation programs tend to fall into patterns that separate age and sex groups. Therefore, the question we set out to answer was this: Would families play and learn together if given the opportunity and encouragement? We approached it from several directions, in some cases by subtly encouraging family groups to participate in our regularly scheduled activities, among them arts and crafts and dancing; in others by setting up special programs for families, or reserving an afternoon or an evening each week at a pool or recreation center for family activities. A girl who was learning to model clay would be urged to bring her father or her mother or a brother to class; or a boy who had taken up woodworking was made to feel that his father *and his mother* would be welcomed if they joined him in his hobby.



Husbands and wives join rifle instruction group.



A whole family enjoying a swim in the city pool.

Then we began, cautiously, and with some doubts, to set up family night programs at our recreation centers. A period in the gymnasium would be reserved for family groups. There they could play volleyball, shoot baskets, work out at calisthenics. A city pool would be set aside once a week so that father, mother and the children could dunk themselves, practice a new swimming stroke or play simple water games.

We moved slowly, trying out the idea in one center, then another. We weren't sure how it would take. We still aren't sure what the results prove or what their permanent value may be. But the response to the programs has been such that we feel confident that we are on the right track in making such family fun available in neighborhoods. We haven't had to withdraw a family program because of lack of registration, as we thought might happen in some instances. We have had to limit the size of groups at some centers because, with our facilities and staff, we couldn't handle all those who wanted to take part.

A mother who was a good swimmer brought not only her two children but also her husband to learn how to navigate in the water. Parents work side by side with their sons and daughters in

ceramics classes and join hands for ballet. They play in the gym together and they come to us for aid in planning picnics. They learn new skills and hobbies together. We have even had a small girl bring her mother to a class to learn sewing.

Cleveland's four Boystowns have carried out the same idea by encouraging boys to bring their fathers for a night of play. Men compete against their sons in table tennis or in shooting baskets; sometimes the boys put on a boxing show or other entertainment for the parents.

One of our Boystown directors told of a boy who said he didn't have a father.

"Well, then, bring your grandfather," the director told him. Another was told to bring his mother if his father couldn't come.

The results encourage us to plan for expansion of this type of recreation programming next fall, when winter indoor activities resume. We are helping family and neighborhood groups to learn, all over again, how to recreate together and enjoy fuller lives. This is certainly a worthwhile goal for public recreation. If, in the process, we help to ease some tensions, perhaps save some families from being washed out of existence, that is in the nature of extra dividends to society.

Recipe for Preserving Children

Take one large, grassy field, one half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook and pebbles. Mix the children and the dogs well together and put them in the field with flowers. Spread over all a deep blue sky, and bake in the hot sun. When brown, remove and set away to cool in a bathtub.

*The story of the "Arts
of Kansas" Festival is
a success story . . .*

The Arts Take Over

WHENEVER A SUCCESSFUL arts and crafts program grows in any community, one of its inevitable and positive results is a concentrated feeling of community pride and achievement. A specific community-wide project in arts and crafts, therefore—with its opportunities for individual as well as group participation—tends, more than many such projects, to pull the community together. By its creative nature, it stimulates a satisfaction which is common to the highest and the humblest of its participants and sponsors. People work together easily and enthusiastically and, as the project takes shape, cooperation becomes a natural by-product of aiming toward a common goal.

This sort of a situation is emphatically illustrated by the excellent planning and carrying out of the cooperative and highly successful "Arts of Kansas" Exhibition and Festival. This grew from a county project to state-wide proportions, and was presented in February of this year.

The idea for the project originated in the office of Dr. Novotny, Superintendent of the Lawrence Public Schools, last June when a few representative citizens were invited to discuss the possibilities of such a celebration. At that first meeting, the response to the idea was so enthusiastic that plans were made for an organization to develop it further.

With each meeting of the group, or of individuals interested in the original idea, possibilities seemed boundless and additional features were suggested. The groundwork was laid during the summer months and, with the return to the fall school routine, the committees began their work in earnest. Original plans, which called for an exhibition and accompanying program costing perhaps \$500 to \$1,000 and appealing to Douglas County and its immediate neighbors, were developed into a full scale, state-wide Arts of Kansas

celebration which would attract people from the entire state and beyond.

As a first step, preliminary plans outlining the character of the celebration, and giving some idea of its scope, were drawn up by the Exhibit Committee and mimeographed for the officials of the Community Chest. Later, copies were distributed to all committee personnel. They, stated, in part:

"The anticipated gains to Lawrence are many and varied. Never before has an attempt been made to present the outstanding arts and crafts contributions made by Kansas; this is another worthwhile opportunity to demonstrate the educational and cultural leadership of Lawrence. Other cities, having heard rumors of our current project, are frankly envious that they didn't think of it before we did, and that they lack the essential volunteer services of trained committee personnel which Lawrence has in such abundance. The educational and cultural aspects of Arts and Crafts of Kansas are apparent. Already our school children are studying about the exhibitors and their work, and our adult population is learning interesting and hitherto unknown facts about Kansas in the field of drama, painting, silver smithing, pottery making, literature, and the like. Aside from the publicity which will be given Lawrence, in itself an asset, the material gains will be appreciable. During the days of the exhibit, hundreds of people from the surrounding areas and from all parts of the state of Kansas will be attracted to the city. The festival is a dividend-paying investment."

Festival committees worked independently, each developing its own specific assignment. In order to keep everyone informed of progress, mimeographed "reports" were periodically mailed to all committee personnel.

When a definite program had been decided upon, via community cooperation, a "general story" sheet (see following page) was prepared. More than 1,000 copies were distributed during December alone. Five thousand six hundred copies were sent out to schools, women's clubs,

and so on. Although used less as the separate sheets on the program, exhibition and catalog became available, it was useful as an enclosure in letters and other mailings.

Story of Festival of Kansas Arts and Crafts

The Festival of Kansas Arts and Crafts, to be held in the Community Building in Lawrence February 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1948, will be one of the finest educational projects ever held in Kansas. People from all parts of the state are planning to attend, and the morning hours have been reserved for school children from Douglas and adjoining counties. Neighborhood groups or teachers who are bringing their pupils by bus should arrange with the Festival Committee, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, the date and time of arrival in order to avoid overcrowded exhibition space.

Representative work of Kansas artists and craftsmen who have achieved wide recognition will be exhibited. Eleven classifications will be included: architecture; book manuscripts and books; crafts and design; music manuscripts; ceramics; illustrations and cartoons; metal work and jewelry; photography; paintings; prints; and sculpture. Crafts will include wood carving, book binding, and weaving. The ceramics display will include some of the finest pottery designed and made by Kansans. One of the most famous exhibitors in the division of metal work and jewelry will be Margaret Craver, a Kansan who is now one of the most famed silversmiths in the nation. Curry's original painting of John Brown, from which the murals in the capitol building in Topeka were made, will highlight the exhibition of paintings and prints. Never before have Kansas people had an opportunity to see so many of the notable contributions made to the art of the nation by citizens of their own state.

The Festival's program features will include: an address by Governor Frank Carlson, honorary chairman, Wednesday evening; an Indian pageant depicting early Kansas history, directed by Mrs. Margaret Speelman of Haskell Institute, Thursday evening; a musical program from Kansas colleges, Friday evening at the Community Building, and Will Gibson's prize-winning play at Fraser Theater, KU; "Sunny," a children's operetta, written by Edna Becker and Rebecca Dunn and directed by Mrs. Deal Six, Saturday afternoon and evening at LMHS auditorium; and a concert Sunday evening in Hoch Auditorium, KU, by the University Symphony Orchestra and A Cappella Choir. An admission fee of one dollar will be charged for the Gibson play Friday and Saturday evenings; other entertainment features are free. Schools are urged to indicate to the Festival Committee, Chamber of Commerce, whether they plan to attend the afternoon or evening performance of the children's operetta; it is hoped that the afternoon performance can take care of those coming the greatest distance.

A catalog of 112 pages printed on enamel paper, with at least fifty cuts of prominent Kansas artists and of work shown in the exhibition, will be off the press early in February. More than 250 names of eminent Kansans will be listed, with biographical data on the more important figures; the information is invaluable, and has been collected and edited by the Festival's Catalog Committee. Since the supply of the catalogs is limited, advance

orders are being taken. With its striking two-color cover, individual copies of the catalog will sell for fifty cents, plus ten cents postage if ordered by mail from the Festival Committee, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

Governor Carlson, in his foreword to the catalog, explains the purpose of the Festival and emphasizes the importance of the cultural contributions made by Kansans to the nation.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. MAKE SURE YOUR HOME OR SCHOOL LIBRARY RECEIVES A COPY OF THE CATALOG BY ORDERING IMMEDIATELY.

Full program schedules were run off on legal size paper to save postage in mailing, and sent out far and wide, enclosed in formal invitations, and with separate exhibition and catalog sheets. These latter, in turn, were specially prepared and distributed in every possible way. Five stencils were worn out on the sheet giving information regarding the catalog, and during the last four weeks, mimeographed order blanks were clipped to it. No letter or other communication went out without the catalog sheet. On or after January 15th, all outgoing mail from festival committees carried one of the catalog order blanks as an enclosure. Requests for the two-page mimeographed exhibition sheet were received until the opening day of the show. These were sent to newspapers throughout the state, high schools, women's study clubs of all kinds, and to lists furnished by sponsors.

Small printed folders also were made up, quoting the mayor's message from the catalog and carrying a general announcement of the festival. Stickers announcing the event were used on the envelopes of all correspondence; all sorts of preliminary releases were drafted and sent to newspapers. Further mimeographed materials distributed included: hundreds of invitations to the festival, and programs for the operetta, "Sunny," sent out by KFKU's Radio Council; lists of exhibitors under the headings—Painting, Prints, Crafts and Design, Illustrations and Cartoons, Architects, Ceramics, Metal Work and



Jewelry, Music Manuscripts, Sculpture, Photography. Information on "The Cry of Players," Will Gibson's play, was not available for mimeographing until mid-January. Four hundred copies were

then mailed out with the catalog sheet, order blank, and the one-page general story. State sponsors, high schools, and women's clubs headed the list of recipients. Special carbons were enclosed with the material when sent to papers in the home towns of the players in the cast.

Schedules of the demonstrations of arts and crafts techniques of work were prepared and were kept in the recreation office during the festival for purposes of distribution to visitors. These demonstrations proved to be one of the most popular features of the entire affair. The budget allocation for them was \$100.

KU's University Extension, with Marjorie Whitney—head of Department of Design—as director, held the annual high school art conference in February in order to afford students from the state an opportunity to share in the festival. This is one more evidence of the state-wide cooperation stimulated by this exciting venture into the realm of creative arts. Participants and spectators alike were enriched not only through their enjoyment of, and exposure to, a creative, cultural activity, but through the experience of working together on a common project.

The thoroughness of organization is illustrated by the fact that, following the final executive committee meeting, individual letters of gratitude, in the form of a report, were mailed March 9th to the artists and craftsmen giving demonstrations, to officials of state sponsoring organizations, to all committee personnel, to a list of people who had given consistent help, and to scores of people

who had sent congratulations to the various chairmen. Also, a personal letter went to Governor Carlson and to the presidents of the Kansas colleges who were represented on the program.

The letters said, in part: "The Festival's committee personnel, numbering seventy-two citizens from the business district, Haskell Institute, University of Kansas, women's clubs, city schools, the city library, the AAUW and PTA—every source of leadership used—worked tirelessly for many months without compensation. But their unselfish efforts could not have achieved the goal without your cooperation and help. May I express the gratitude of the Festival's executive committee to all of you who contributed directly through committee affiliation or indirectly through friendly and helpful suggestions and support.

"It is with pride and gratitude that we report that a balance of \$500.07 was returned to the Community Chest, and that potential receipts from the sale of catalogues during the next few months will add to that amount at stated periods. The balance was made possible by the fact that our committee chairmen planned wisely and worked, many times beyond reasonable hours, without material compensation and at great personal sacrifice. All of them deserve the high praise they are receiving for effective and unselfish leadership. Few communities in the United States could equal our fine record for volunteer work by trained personnel."

Kansas, may we add our congratulations to all the others?

Hobbies

Made-to-Order Quizzes

Irene Scott

FRIENDS WERE ALWAYS calling up and saying, "Irene, I'm having a party and I'd like something a little different in the entertainment line. I thought maybe you'd know some games I could be able to use."

After asking *who*, whether children, women or mixed groups; *what* the occasion might be, birthday party or bible class; *when*, afternoon or evening; *where*, rumpus room, lawn or apartment,

I was usually able to give a few helpful hints. But sooner or later, and too frequently sooner, I'd hear a heavy sigh and then: "But, I haven't time to prepare a quiz like that," or "It sounds good but I'm not very 'arty,' you know," and "Where would I get the pictures? Harvey just carted the last batch of magazines down to the Scouts."

A solution dawned. I would prepare games and have them handy next time my friends were stuck

with the entertainment committee.

I already had a scrapbook bulging with clippings from magazines, a drawer full of party pamphlets, and a corner of my library stocked with entertainment books. I began to thumb feverishly through these sources and check the ones that would be adaptable for my brain-child. With a list of all the possibilities in mental tow, I turned to materials.

An inventory revealed some oaktag, left from my teaching days. (Those flashcards you had in the primary grades were made of oaktag.) The creamy-colored, slick-surfaced paper is tougher, more flexible, longer wearing, thinner, more attractive and much nicer to handle than cardboard. It can be purchased or ordered from any bookstore carrying stationery supplies; it is inexpensive and comes in several card sizes. An alphabet stenciling set also is helpful, but either black crayon, ink or letters cut from black paper could pinch-hit. I prefer paste to glue, but that's up to you. A saunter through the five-and-ten, and I was off to the races. (Incidentally, it is almost as easy to make up two or more sets of one game at the same sitting.)

Find The Flowers—In a farm paper I found a picture of a cow, and in a fashion magazine, a picture of a girl's petticoat-slip. I cut the two out, pasted them on an oaktag card, and had the pictorial inspiration for the word *cowslip*. For *fox-glove*, the teaser was, of course, a picture of Reynard and one glove. Several small pictures of flocks of poultry or sheep will suffice for *phlox*. A car plus a picture or miniature map of the United States will give *carnation*. While the following list of suggested words will tax your imagination and ingenuity, it can readily be assembled:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ladyslipper | 10. Four O'Clock |
| 2. Iris | 11. Hawthorne |
| 3. Bluehill | 12. Snapdragon |
| 4. Bluebonnet | 13. Larkspur |
| 5. Sunflower | 14. Hollyhock |
| 6. Tulip | 15. Mayflower |
| 7. Bachelor Button | 16. Indian Paint-Brush |
| 8. Snowball | 17. Cockscomb |
| 9. Dogwood | 18. Bleeding Heart |

If you wish to make the cards in your set more "finished" and attractive, trace around the magazine or catalog pictures, making patterns. Cut designs from colored construction paper, and mount on oaktag, giving a poster effect. Prepare small sheets of paper, numbered (using a typewriter if possible) for answers to the quizzes. For

one of my zoo quizzes I cut the score cards in animal shapes. Strive for cleverness; it pays.

Pencils were a hostess problem which was solved by buying thin unpainted ones with no erasers, cutting them in two, and painting appropriate colors—for example, red, white and blue for the July parties, and pink and blue for stork showers. Dennison seals make dandy decorations, too. I covered (pasted) one set with cloth pieces from the scrap bag for a *quilting bee*.

Another game, which is always popular, especially with garden clubs, is original. A few seeds of assorted varieties are obtained from the local seed store (gratis, as it's good advertising) and mounted with cellophane tape on small cards. When the cabbage, tomato, beet, carrot and the rest are in place they are numbered with a large number under each seed specimen. The contest can be complicated by requiring the identification of both pumpkin and squash, cucumber and cantaloupe, and so on.

Games with an educational angle go over better, and your greatest demand will be from youth groups and women's organizations. So make your quizzes with that thought in mind.

I've built up a game library to rent, complete with score cards and pencils. I suggest suitable prizes, and will conduct the games myself if the hostess desires. Charges are two dollars an hour, with all equipment furnished, or twenty-five cents a quiz when the hostess doesn't need my services. The score cards are a total loss, and the wear and tear on the quiz itself depends upon the group using it. Give the youngsters, such as 4-H, Campfire and Scouts, the older sets. The pencils must be checked back, along with the games. Most guests want to keep them, so I charge the hostess five to ten cents per pencil, depending upon how decorated it may have been.

If you try a similar project, use a little tact in circulating the rentals. For instance, see that a group of boys have the set before the girls use the same game. Girls won't mind having the same test the boys had, but not vice versa.

While my market was dumped in my lap, ready as a ripe apple, if I were to move to another community and have to establish new outlets, I would try personally getting in touch with club leaders and presidents, church and school heads. It would help to offer to conduct a game, free, for each interested group, too. Store window displays or a library exhibit should pay dividends. An unusual ad in the local paper should lead to sales. It's up to you to make your locality, be it rural or urban, game-conscious.

Don't let the numerous conventional card clubs dampen your ardor. One reason why cards are so popular is the ease with which they can be used as entertainment. You'll find groups grasping for games that are more diverting, when the "ground work's" been done.

Just a word as to conducting a game. "Size up" the participants and if the contest seems a bit over their heads, divide them into teams of three or four. "Two heads are better than one" and they'll have lots more fun, which is a prime requisite, and never forget it. Another thing, there will nearly always be at least one ingenious person in the group who will come up with an answer which is correct but isn't on the answer sheet. Give full credit, by all means.

There's the phone. Bet it's Susie, wanting something brand new and different for the lodge group tonight. Well, I've got it!

Collectanea

Anita Mohwinkel

My purse has not always been able to keep up with my collector's spirit. My dolls and antique buttons have appeared in shows, little ones to be sure. On either side of my modest exhibitions there often appeared a honey of a piece that I longed to have, to increase the value of my collection. Until finally, consumed by this thirst for expensive additions to a still mediocre assemblage, I decided to pack away my collector's items for a prospective, more opulent great-grandchild.

Still, an acquisitive nature cannot be changed. While adding to my scrapbooks one day I realized that for over twenty years I had saved notes on home nursing, articles on bazaars, recipes and handcraft projects, all carefully catalogued. These had amused me as a child, accumulated during adolescence, arrived with the furniture in my bride's apartment, became known to the younger generation as soon as their fingers coordinated, eased the boredom and misery of illness, suggested money-making ideas for the church. What better collection anywhere?

Here was one hobby where the size of the purse had little to do with the value of the compilation, for its merit lay in the use that could be made of it. I decided to get a soapbox and start on a cru-

sade for bigger and better scrapbooks!

This is the most rewarding of all hobbies. Its cost is low. Its upkeep is interesting, and can benefit others. It is creative and is not the prideful accumulating of another's physical treasures but the grateful acknowledgment of human brain children, the recirculation of thought and information.

Equipment need be only the kitchen table, a bag of wallpaper paste, scissors and a stack of discarded magazines. Of course you can go into any hobby elaborately but, if you do not want the expense of purchasing scrapbooks, there is a simply constructed filing cabinet somewhere in your house, I am sure. A cardboard carton from the grocery store used with shirt cardboards for subject division will do nicely.

There is no age limit to this absorbing pastime. A young child will spend pleasant constructive hours cutting and pasting any colorful picture into his own book. A dish of vegetable soup beside a bottle of perfume does not seem incongruous to him. The child of seven is old enough to specialize. Just try your boy on a railroad theme or your girl on a ballet dancer series. When a child is over ten he is able to do much finer work. Then he can know the joy of giving his book to some hospital at Easter, Christmas—or Just Because. Institutions graciously welcome such donations.

Pushing up the age scale we find the teen-ager; girls like articles that tell how to make a pin-curl, apply make-up, and the like. Boys enjoy having their airplane plans, workshops or camera projects all in one place.

The housewife who throws a good recipe in a kitchen drawer and later frantically searches for it as hubby merrily informs her of "company for dinner" would appreciate the scrapbook habit.

Men who accumulate tons of magazines for the sake of one cherished page in each, grin tolerantly at the little woman who passes the suggestion along with an alphabetized filing box.

The shut-in has the big advantage. He has more time than his fellow "scrappers" and can become an authority on any subject printable. He is the one most able to ask, "Want a scrap?" when someone wishes he knew how to delouse a dog or organize a church social. He can devise his own filing system so that no sooner has Jimmy, next door, telephoned to ask, "Have you anything on handcrafts for Boy Scout Cubs?" than the precious information is in hand, just waiting for the doorbell to ring.

Between A and Z there are many questions we'd all like answered. Become informed and informer, through your own Collectanea.



W. B. Stephen, who operates Pisgah Forest Pottery, inherited his craft; makes exquisite decorated vases.

to spinning. School is held the year around and, in the summer, the place is crowded with people from all over the world who come to learn or to brush up on craftsmanship.

The Appalachian trail winds past many a humble cottage industry, such as that of Joe Duckett's, of Watauga County, who carves ox-drawn covered wagons from wood; and the cabin of Grandma Donaldson, who makes appliqued "cow blankets" near Murphy. At the Hilton Pottery, near Marion, E. A. Hilton still tries, despite ill-health, to carry on a craft he has followed for fifty-seven years. His father was a potter in nearby Catawba County, and the first Hilton products had no cash value, since there were no tourists then, but were traded to the stores for provender. Mrs. Hilton makes costume dolls retailing for around ten dollars, and has more business than she can ever handle.

The first potter in this country possibly was Jola Weaver, who operated around 175 years ago, and a few of his pieces may still be found in mountain homes. After him came a deluge of men who inherited the craft, one of them being W. B. Stephen, creator of the interesting Pisgah Forest Pottery. His exquisite jugs and other sets are often adorned by a cameo-like relief which he lays

Along the Handcraft Trail

Bill Sharpe

THE HANDCRAFT TRAIL of the southern Appalachians in North Carolina this year will draw more thousands of visitors than ever before, judging from reports from such centers as Penland, Brasstown, Asheville. They will come usually as tourists, for the handwork of the mountain people has become almost as much a "tourister attraction" as the mountains themselves, but many will come as students of the art, or as treasure seekers.

Within 100 miles of Asheville, it is estimated that over 6,000 persons make all or a substantial part of their living by fashioning things with their hands—everything from hooked rugs to expensive silverware. And the old arts not only are not dying out, as was feared some years ago, but are increasing mightily, spreading into the lowlands, winning converts from visitors, and actually importing modern products.

One of the highlights of the trail is Penland School, where hundreds of outlanders each year come to learn some fifty crafts—from gem-cutting

on, free-hand, with a brush, layer upon layer. Far down in the Piedmont is the Jugtown Pottery of Mrs. Jacques Busby, carried on by descendants of the first potters ever to come to this country, and nearby is Cole's Pottery.

There are many more. You should not miss the Cherokee potters, who have never known the wheel nor glazing. Mrs. Maude Welch is the high priestess of the art and her pieces are most valued. They are made by rolling the clay out into serpentine strips, and building the jugs and vases up strip by strip, the while smoothing with her fingers. Finished and ornamented, she tosses the pieces into living coals, a firing process which gives her products an attractive multi-burned appearance.

A well-known Cherokee craftsman is Goingback Chiltoski, who does fine woodwork and sells it handsomely, too. There are many other Cherokee woodcarvers (in the tribe, only women may do pottery and basketry; only men the woodwork),

Basketry of Cherokees is one of their most notable crafts. Only women may do this work.



John Hall, of Brasstown, one of numerous whittlers, in action. Small animal figures have wide demand.

including Dan Myers who does oxen, pipes and other pieces.

Most notable of the woodcarvers who specialize in animal figures are at the John C. Campbell School at Brasstown. Several score craftsmen turn out the whittlings here, on a part-time basis, and the products are widely known and sold. John Hall's "mad mule" is in constant demand.

Twenty native weavers are doing fine towels and other fabrics in their own homes for Mrs. Lewis Norton, of Norton, North Carolina. More tourists, however, see the handweaving at Biltmore Industries in Asheville, where quality homespun cloth is made. Mrs. D. W. Cook and Mrs. Lucille Montez of Boone are noted for French knot bedspreads. There are hundreds of hooked rug makers throughout the hills.

Furniture making is less popular, but Edward Dupuey of Black Mountain is recognized as a leader in this craft. Likewise Stuart Nye, near Oteen, who has found his exquisite silver pins, rings, bracelets and other jewelry growing in popularity faster than he can produce them. Ironwork is the specialty of the two Boone brothers—Dan'l at Burnsville, and Laurence, near Asheville.

Several home-made novelties are made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Richmond of Asheville who carve wooden birds (they once made them from soap); Mrs. Bessie Blauvelt, of Asheville, who makes plaques and other things from weeds, seeds, pods, and odds and ends; and E. F. Buck-

ner, an eighty-year-old craftsman of Weaverville, who is liable to turn up with anything, including a monstrous giraffe made from wood and wire. Willie Smith, of Asheville, is a favorite of many handcraft collectors. He makes humorous little dolls, using his neighbors as models. Willie has no feet, so most of his dolls are endowed with feet that are most conspicuous. Roby Buchanan at Hawk, far off the beaten path, cuts and mounts native gems for people all over the world.

The follower of the handcraft trail will not see it all, but many shops and craftsmen welcome visitors and their admiration. The Southern Highlanders Handcraft Guild maintains a sales room in Asheville and carries a good line of crafts. Another good shop is the Spinning Wheel, on the Asheville-Hendersonville road; and Watauga Industries, at Boone, not only teaches crafts but also maintains good displays. There is a good shop at Fontana Village, and the Brasstown group has both a sales outlet and a pioneer museum, to which visitors are welcome. There are many more obscure workers, unknown to souvenir shoppers, but who fashion everything from hand-riven shingles to split-bottom chairs "which will never wear out."

The adventurous handcraft fan (and his legion is growing) will find many delights in the hills of the Blue Ridges and Smokies. His best start is to consult the centers mentioned in this story; but there is a good chance that he will uncover wonderful things of which even they know nothing.

Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas



The neighborhood park is intended to provide a place for quiet passive recreation for persons of all ages.



Parts of the large recreation park should be wooded with trails for walkers, shelters at strategic spots.



A playfield should offer various facilities which will take more space than is available on the playground.

A study of the standards proposed by national agencies, local and professional planners.

Part II

George D. Butler

Elementary School Sites

THE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND has been listed in a few reports as a standard type of recreation area, designed primarily to serve the play needs of the children enrolled in the elementary school. For many years leading authorities in the field of education have recommended that no elementary school—except one or two room rural schools—should be built on a site of less than five acres. State education departments have urged the acquisition of large school sites, as in West Virginia, where the minimum recommended area is two acres for a building of one or two rooms, with an additional acre for each additional class room up to ten rooms. At its 1946 annual meeting, the National Council on School House Construction approved the following: "For elementary schools it is suggested that there be provided a minimum site of five acres plus an additional acre for each one hundred pupils of ultimate enrollment. Thus an elementary school of 200 pupils would have a site of seven acres." In all cases, school site standards are based on the supposition that a large part of the site be developed for a playground, and, increasingly, that it be developed for community recreation use.

Areas of the size recommended by school authorities cannot be justified if designed exclusively for use during school hours. It is neither economical nor practicable to provide in each neighborhood both a standard elementary school playground and another playground designed to serve neighborhood needs. For this reason, a single playground, preferably located at or near the school

site, but developed to meet the needs of the entire neighborhood population, is required in each neighborhood, and provision of such an area is recommended by most authorities. School site standards call for properties that are ample in size, if properly developed, to serve both school and neighborhood needs. Delegates to a National Facilities Conference held in 1946 proposed, as the basic neighborhood unit in the city's recreation system, the "neighborhood park-school" of approximately ten acres, combining the essential features of the neighborhood playground, the neighborhood park and the elementary school site. (See Detroit diagram of playground with existing school, June 1948 RECREATION, page 109.)

Junior Playgrounds

In certain densely built-up neighborhoods, where land prices are high, it is impracticable, under present conditions, to acquire an adequate neighborhood playground, and smaller properties must sometimes serve. Because it is not possible to install on these properties the standard facilities provided on the neighborhood playground, the use of these areas is generally limited to younger children. In Detroit, for example, junior playgrounds from two to four acres are suggested in certain neighborhoods, to serve children from six to ten years of age. The National Facilities Conference suggested that two or three acres be acquired for this type of area. The junior playground should not be considered as a standard unit of the municipal recreation system, but rather as a modification of the neighborhood playground.

The Playfield

The playfield—sometimes designated as the district playfield—is the type of area that provides a variety of facilities primarily for the use of young people and adults, although a section is usually developed as a playground for the children of the surrounding neighborhood. It makes possible valuable and popular forms of recreation that require more space than is available on the playground. The playfield is a multi-purpose area providing facilities and activities for all ages and it serves as a recreation center for several neighborhoods. A portion of the playfield is sometimes developed as an athletic field for highly organized sports such as baseball, football and track.

Size. Ten to twelve acres are suggested as a minimum size for a playfield and twenty to thirty acres as the desirable size. The National Park Service proposes fifteen to thirty acres; Cleveland and Cincinnati, ten to thirty acres and Detroit,

from thirty to sixty acres. Where a larger property is obtainable, its development as a playfield-park, with a section of the property serving as a neighborhood park, is desirable. The National Facilities Conference suggested that the "park playfield" have from twenty-five to forty acres.

Most authorities recommend that one acre of playfield space should be provided for each 800 of the total population of the city. Of the authorities studied only Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, suggest an acre for each 1,000 of the population.*

Location. The playfield normally serves four or five neighborhoods and it should be as central as possible to the neighborhoods or community it is intended to serve. In general it is advantageous to locate the playfield at or adjoining the junior or senior high school site in order that it may be available for both school and community use.

There is general agreement that a property of the playfield type should be provided for not more than each 20,000 population. The National Recreation Association suggests that for a population of 20,000 two playfields are preferable to one. Cleveland and Cincinnati suggest a playfield for each 15,000 to 25,000 people.

Most authorities, among them the National Park Service, the Federal Security Agency, the National Recreation Association, and planning agencies in Cleveland, Kansas City and other cities recommend that a playfield should be provided within from one-half mile to one mile of every home, the desirable distance depending upon population density and ease of access in the community. The National Resources Planning Board believes there should be a playfield within a half-mile of all citizens. Cambridge, a densely built-up city, suggests one-half to three-quarters of a mile as a desirable service radius; Dallas, one mile; Cincinnati, one mile—with one and one-half miles in low density areas; and Detroit, up to a maximum of one and one-half miles. (In every case, as is true for the playground, the radius indicated should represent walking distance rather than a radius marked on the city map.)

Features. The playfield should provide most of the following features:

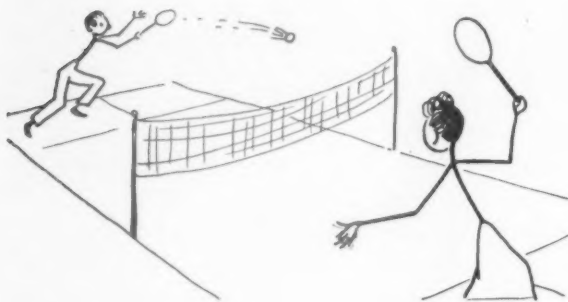
Separate sports fields for men and for women—for such games as baseball, football, field hockey, soccer, softball.

Courts for tennis, bocci, horseshoes, shuffleboard, roque, paddle tennis and other games.

Lawn areas for such activities as croquet, archery, clock golf.

*This standard was proposed in 1937 by the National Recreation Association, but was later revised.

Outdoor swimming pool.
 Outdoor theater or band shell.
 A few fireplaces, tables and benches for small group or family picnics.
 Recreation building.
 Children's playground.
 Running track and spaces for field events.
 Center for day camping.
 Landscape park area.
 Area for parking automobiles.
 Many of the features in the playfield should be lighted for evening use.



Secondary School Sites

Since many playfields are developed on or near junior and senior high school sites, standards recommended for such properties are of interest. School authorities have long urged that at least ten acres be provided for each junior high school site and up to twenty acres for each high school site. The National Council on School House Construction in 1946 approved the provision of a minimum site of ten acres for secondary schools, plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of ultimate enrollment. Thus a high school of 500 pupils should have a site of fifteen acres. Since, in proper planning, much of the high school site would be available for recreation use, it is clear that the school standards do not differ widely from those recommended for municipally owned and operated playfields.

At the National Facilities Conference the "community park-school" was suggested as a standard unit. It is essentially a combination of the playfield, neighborhood park, and high school site. Space requirements for a community park-school to include a junior high school were indicated as twenty-five acres; a senior high school, forty acres. A portion of the latter site would be developed as an athletic field for interscholastic sports.

The Neighborhood Park

The neighborhood park is a relatively small area primarily intended to provide an attractive neighborhood setting and a place for quiet passive rec-

reation for people of all ages living in the neighborhood. As previously indicated, a neighborhood park is sometimes combined with a playground or playfield, in which cases the area is known as a neighborhood park-playground or playfield-park. Where properly located space is available, there are advantages in combining these types of areas.

Size. Because of the nature of the neighborhood park, its space requirements are less susceptible to standards than in the case of the playground and playfield. Where suitable land is readily available, especially if it is not adapted to other community uses, much more space may be acquired to advantage than is needed to meet minimum requirements; some properties with the characteristics of a neighborhood park approach 100 acres in size. One and one-half to two acres is the minimum recommended by the American Public Health Association's Committee, the National Recreation Association and Chicago and Cincinnati planners. Four to seven acres are suggested in Cleveland and Kansas City, although in the latter city two to four acres are considered adequate if the park is developed adjoining an area used for active recreation; five acres up to fifty acres, by the regional planning authorities in Cleveland and Milwaukee. From ten to twenty acres are recommended in Dallas, although acquisition of properties up to fifty or 100 acres is recommended where conditions justify.

Few authorities have estimated the overall neighborhood park acreage requirements of a city, although in Cambridge, Kansas City, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Milwaukee one acre for each 1,000 people has been suggested. This is somewhat less than the amount recommended for playgrounds and for playfields in most cities. The American Public Health Association's Committee proposes, with good reason, that more neighborhood park space be provided in neighborhoods with a multiple-family development than in those with one- or two-family dwellings. Its recommendations vary from two acres per 1,000 persons in the former type of neighborhood with 1,000 population, to seven-tenths of an acre per 1,000 persons in a neighborhood of one- or two-family dwellings with 5,000 population.

Location. The neighborhood park should be located as near as possible to the center of the neighborhood it is intended to serve. In general, a park should be provided for the same population group that needs a playground, although in residential single-family neighborhoods, with large home sites, a park may not be needed.

The accepted radius of the neighborhood park

is variously indicated from one-quarter mile to one mile, but seldom more than one-half mile.

Features. Neighborhood parks usually consist of an area with open lawn, shrubbery, trees, walks and benches and one or more features such as a pool, bandstand, fountain, sun dial, sandbox or other play apparatus for small children, and tables and benches for quiet games. One or two planners have suggested that the children's play apparatus, courts and fields for games and other facilities for active recreation be installed in the neighborhood park. Such a proposal is subject to question unless a section can be set aside and developed as a playground, in which case the property assumes the characteristics of a combined neighborhood park and playground.

Large Recreation Park

This area affords the city dweller an opportunity to get away from the noise and rush of city traffic and enjoy contact with broad expanses of natural scenery, but its primary purpose is to provide a pleasant environment in which he can engage in a variety of recreation activities. It is designed and developed for the enjoyment and diversified use of large numbers of people.

Size. Most authorities recommend 100 acres as a minimum for this type of park, although the American Public Health Association's Committee mentions fifty acres as a minimum, and the Federal Security Agency indicates that a park of less than 100 acres may be adequate in a small community.



It is seldom possible to secure the desired effect in an area of less than 100 acres, and it is not often possible to acquire suitable areas of more than 300 acres within the city limits, although several cities have such parks that exceed 1,000 acres. Three to four acres per 1,000 population are suggested by the American Public Health Association.

Location. Each small city should have a park of this type and there should be one in every major section of a large city. Several authorities indicate that such a park is needed for each 40,000 population. The location depends upon the avail-

ability of land that is suitable in size, topography and other natural features. The American Public Health Association suggests that a park of this type should be within walking distance or accessible by means of public transportation to the entire community. The National Park Service indicates that there should be a park within one to three miles of every citizen. The National Facilities Conference suggests that a park of this type be within a maximum radius of two miles of every residential neighborhood.

Features. Parts of the area should be in various types of woodland, open lawn, meadow and stream valley, wherever possible. Facilities for boating, swimming, picnicking, winter sports, hiking and field sports are desirable. A zoological garden, bird sanctuary, botanical garden and nature museum are often desirable features. A secluded section may be set aside for a day camp. Roads are needed to provide access to centers of greatest use but should be kept at a minimum. Paths for walkers should be numerous, and comfort stations and shelters should be located where people congregate in large numbers.

Reservation

The reservation is an extensive area of diversified scenery kept primarily in its natural state. Its purpose is to preserve the scenic features of the area for the enjoyment of the people and to provide a setting for limited forms of recreation. Many cities do not own a reservation but rely upon state or county authorities to provide properties of this type. Regional park systems are composed, in part, of reservations.

Size. One thousand acres or more are usually needed for the reservation. If smaller, it is likely to receive too intensive use, which spoils the native conditions of the area.

Location. This type of property is usually located near or outside the city limits. Seldom can a suitable site be found within the city. Ready access by automobile or by public transportation is essential to satisfactory use.

Features. A minimum development appropriate to the area is generally desirable. Overnight or long term camps, picnic centers and facilities for water sports and winter sports may be provided. Play equipment and sports fields are rarely developed except in relation to camping and picnic centers. Large sections of the reservation are accessible only by hiking or bridle trails. A nature trail or museum, bird sanctuary, game preserve or center for nature study is a common feature. Buildings are needed at centers for winter sports,

camping, picnicking, swimming and boating; shelters are sometimes provided along trails or at lookout points, and parking areas are essential:

The Parkway

This is essentially an elongated park with a road extending throughout its length. It is usually located along a ridge or stream valley. The parkway often serves to connect large units in a park system or to provide a pleasant and easy means of travel between the city and the outlying region. It is rarely found except in the park system of a large city or metropolitan area. Because of its nature, standards cannot readily be suggested for its size or location. The parkway is usually several hundred feet in width and portions of it are often developed for various recreational uses.

Special Recreation Areas

Areas which provide facilities for a specific form of recreation include a golf course, campsite, bathing beach, swimming pool and athletic field or stadium. Often these facilities are provided in types of properties previously described, but special sites are commonly acquired for them.

The Golf Course. Fifty acres or more are needed for a nine-hole course and one hundred acres or more for an eighteen-hole course. Land with uneven topography and some woodland is most suitable. Golf courses are usually built on properties near or outside the city limits because of the difficulty of acquiring suitable sites near built-up neighborhoods. Because the game requires considerable time, ease of access is less important than with many other types of areas. A club house is needed and tennis courts, a bowling green, and other game courts are sometimes provided nearby. The course is often used for winter sports.

The Bathing Beach. The bathing beach area usually consists of a tract adjoining a lake, river or ocean. Its location is therefore determined by the availability of water area. Its size is likewise dependent upon local factors, although a water frontage of several hundred feet is desirable. A bathhouse and parking area are needed and playground apparatus, game courts and picnic and refreshment facilities are generally installed.

The Swimming Pool. Occasionally a separate area is acquired for the swimming pool. A space as small as one acre will serve for a neighborhood pool, but several acres are needed for a large pool which will attract people from a considerable radius and at which ample parking space must be provided. A bathhouse is needed, and a sand beach

and courts for games and play activities are frequently built at the pool.

Athletic Field or Stadium. This specialized type of center is intended primarily for highly organized games and sports designed to attract a large number of spectators. Five acres are the absolute minimum size on which a field can be developed, but ten acres are preferable. Twenty acres or more are needed at a field or stadium seating large numbers of spectators, because an extensive parking area is required. This type of center is often established on a high school site or as part of a playfield development.

The athletic field or stadium usually provides a quarter-mile running track, a football or soccer field, baseball diamond and facilities for field events. Unless locker, shower and toilet rooms are provided for participants under the stadium or in a nearby school building, a special field house is required. Toilet facilities for the public are also essential. The entire area is enclosed by a wall or fence at most athletic fields.

The Municipal Camp. Most municipal camps are established in large parks or reservations or on land leased from county, state or federal authorities. Some cities, however, have acquired special camp properties—in a few cases, many miles from the city. The minimum desirable site is twenty acres; some camps occupy several hundred acres. The site should be in a comparatively secluded area, partially wooded, and should contain a body of water suitable for swimming or have ready access to one. Sleeping cabins, dining room, recreation hall, nature museum, service buildings, boathouse and infirmary are among the many types of buildings provided at the municipal camp.

The day camp, which has become very popular in recent years, requires only a few acres although it is desirable that the campers have easy access to a larger property. A shelter building is the only structure needed in a day camp but a craft shop and nature museum are useful features.

Conclusion

Cities vary in the recreation interests of their people and in climate, scenic resources, population distribution and economic and social factors. Specific recreation space standards, therefore, that will apply with equal effectiveness in all cities, cannot be prescribed. Experience has demonstrated, however, that a well-balanced neighborhood recreation program requires fairly well-defined areas and facilities, located in relation to the homes of the people. Other outdoor activities are possible only when various areas of proper size

and development are made available. The preceding statement should serve as a guide in appraising a city's recreation areas and in determining the properties which are required to serve unmet needs. Occasionally compromises are necessary but they should be recognized as such and not be accepted as representing a normal pattern.

The striking increase in public demand for recreation during the past two decades has made necessary an appreciable upward revision of space standards. If the trend continues, present-day proposals will seem just as out-of-date a few years hence as the standards suggested early in the century are inadequate for present needs.

The procedure for planning and developing a system of municipal recreation areas is not considered in this statement. It is axiomatic, however, that the planning of such a system necessitates a knowledge of recreation standards and close cooperation with the planning authorities of the city or region. Equally important are the creation of adequate machinery within the local government for the operation and maintenance of the recreation areas and facilities, and the employment of a trained, competent leadership staff. The acquisition and development of areas for recreation are not ends in themselves; they are rather essential steps toward the provision of satisfying recreation opportunities for the people of a city.



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*Tentative***30th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS***Outline*

FONTENELLE HOTEL, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SEPTEMBER 26-30, 1948

	9:15 - 10:45	11:00 - 12:30	12:45 to 2:15	2:30 - 4:00	4:15 - 5:45	8:15 - 10:00
SUNDAY SEPT. 26	Registration Opens Fontenelle Hotel			American Recreation Society (Professional Organization, See Society Program.)		GENERAL OPENING SESSION At Jody's Memorial
MONDAY SEPT. 27	*Conference for Chief Executives of Local Recreation and Park Agencies *Industrial Recreation Conference, Fontenelle Hotel (See Special Program) *Church Recreation Conference and Training Program—Rome Hotel (* = Special Program)	DISCUSSION GROUPS Recreation for Older People Camping Drama Vacation and Tourist Recreation		DISCUSSION GROUPS Children 7 to 10 Family Recreation College Recreation Programs	Activity Sessions Arts and Crafts Folk Dancing Social Recreation Music Drama	GENERAL SESSION Play Night
TUESDAY SEPT. 28	DISCUSSION GROUPS Volunteers Planning the Neighborhood Recreation Area Recreation for Girls and Women Community Sports and Athletics State Agencies I Personnel Standards I *Industrial Recreation Conference—Fontenelle Hotel (See Special Program) *Rural Recreation Conference and Training Program—Rome Hotel (See Special Program)	GENERAL SESSION Summary Reports Recreation for Older People Camping Drama Vacation and Tourist Recreation Children 7 to 10 Family Recreation College Recreation Programs Conference—Fontenelle Hotel (See Special Program)		DISCUSSION GROUPS Public Relations Clinic Teen Age Recreation Problems of Board Members State Agencies II Swimming Pools Personnel Standards II	Activity Sessions Arts and Crafts Folk Dancing Social Recreation Music Drama	GENERAL SESSION
WEDNESDAY SEPT. 29	DISCUSSION GROUPS Park Recreation Problems Hospital Recreation Problems of Cities: 5,000 — 25,000 25,000 — 100,000 100,000 — 300,000 Over 300,000 Reservoirs and Water Areas *Small Community Recreation Conference and Training Program—Rome Hotel (See Special Program)	GENERAL SESSION Summary Reports Volunteers Neighborhood Recreation Area Recreation for Girls and Women Community Sports and Athletics Public Relations Teen Age Recreation Problems of Board Members State Agencies Swimming Pools Personnel Standards	American Recreation Society Luncheon	Tour of Omaha American Recreation Society (Business Meeting)	Activity Sessions Arts and Crafts Folk Dancing Social Recreation Music Drama	GENERAL SESSION Congress Ball
THURSDAY SEPT. 30	DISCUSSION GROUPS Training Young Adults 21-35 Long Range Planning Indoor Recreation Centers Nature Activities County Recreation Programs Recreation Magazine	GENERAL SESSION Summary Reports Park Recreation Problems Hospital Recreation Reservoirs and Water Areas Training Young Adults 21-35 Long Range Planning Indoor Recreation Centers Nature Activities County Recreation Programs Recreation Magazine	National Recreation School Luncheon	Special Meetings This period left free for arranging special meetings	Activity Sessions Arts and Crafts Folk Dancing Social Recreation Music Drama	CLOSING GENERAL SESSION

*All Day Sessions

Write for Complete Preliminary Folder

Cedric Austin

GENEVIEVE C. PARCHER well described South Mountain Park when she wrote: "The romance of historic adventurers' footprints, the thrill of exploring majestic and fantastic geologic mazes, the challenge of unreadable prehistoric Indian writing, the bouyant lift of a day in the sunshine under the blue Arizona sky, the peace of solitude when you crave to be alone with nature, the joy of a frolic with your friends away from the atmosphere of city streets, the smell of a campfire on the evening breeze; all these South Mountain Park can give you.

"Spanish explorers and Yankee prospectors searched for hidden gold in Arizona mountains and canyons; the gold of her sunshine is Arizona's real wealth. Only seven miles from the heart of her greatest city, Phoenix, is the largest municipal desert and mountain playground in the country, South Mountain Park, where gold is free to all who seek it. Just drive seven miles through groves of sun-ripening citrus trees, directly into the park."

For many years after Phoenix began to grow into a modern city, riders, hikers, and nature lovers took it for granted that there would always be plenty of recreational acreage in the valley. As more and more land was put under cultivation, farsighted citizens convinced the City Commission that they should purchase all of South Mountain—14,000 acres—for a public park. It was then public domain.

An article in a Chamber of Commerce publication stated in April, 1924: "For some time the City Planning Commission has been carefully considering the needs of Phoenix for the future, as well as for the present; and for the past eighteen months they have had in mind a mountain south of the city as a playground for the people of Phoenix, but could not get concerted action.

"Six weeks ago Mr. James Dobbins was made

chairman of a committee on this particular project and in just six weeks he has 'turned the trick.' The playground is assured.

"Our City Commission, cooperating, has again knocked a home-run and our City Planning Commission has demonstrated its usefulness and farsightedness. This is what Daniel Webster defines as progress."

In 1937 the entire area was turned over to the Park Board for a little over \$18,000. The acquisition of the land is a long story—letters, telegrams, many fat files bulging with papers crisp with age. It took more than twelve years finally to complete the entire transaction. A payment of \$18,142.47 was made to the Land Office October 6, 1924, for approximately 14,000 acres under the Act of Congress June 7, 1924. Later—March 3, 1925—151.13 acres were added. The act was amended February 8, 1927, disallowing mining claims. The land acquired was as follows:

Patent from government to city:

September, 1927	9,215.70 acres
October, 1927	151.13 "
September, 1930	3,329.06 "
September, 1931	382.65 "
March, 1935	355.82 "
Leased from State Land Department, July 1, 1930, and purchased for \$1,941.66, February 20, 1936...	
38 year contract; 38 equal payments	
5% per annum on deferred payments.	
Gift, December, 1932	102.50 acres
Gift, March, 1934	640.00 "

Total acreage14,816.86 acres

During the late thirties, extensive development took place with the help of both CCC projects and prisoner labor. Springs were developed, water and electric wiring were piped underground to picnic areas; trails were developed, roads constructed and permanent buildings erected. War time restrictions on labor and material cut down road

repair and general park maintenance, but extensive postwar plans are ready and waiting for proper financing.

The South Mountain Park of today covers many points of interest. Among one of the most scenic trips is the one to Dobbins Lookout, five miles by car from the park entrance, elevation 2,330 feet. From the rugged stone structure at the Lookout, windows disclose a panorama of vivid contrast and color in four directions, 14,000 square miles of view. Southward through Telegraph Pass one can see where the first telegraph line into Phoenix came across the mountain. There are rest rooms located at Dobbins Lookout; the area, however, is restricted as to picnicking.

If you are a brisk hiker, you may choose the trail on up to the Suppoa. The top, marked with a flagpole, is 2,700 feet. On the other hand, De Niza Rock lies in the eastern part of the mountains. After passing through Guadalupe, a Yaqui Indian village, your route is off the pavement, leading through a loop trail.

Fray Marcos De Niza was a Franciscan friar who made an arduous missionary journey through the southwest in the early 16th century. He repeatedly heard tales of fabulous cities to the north, filled with gold and jewels.

Returning to Mexico, he so fired the imagination of the Spanish viceroy Mendoza that he outfitted an expedition to find the "Seven Cities of Cibola." Coronado, in a suit of golden armor, led the party of 300 horsemen and a thousand Indians, accompanied by De Niza. After months of travel De Niza was so discredited that he returned in disgrace; Coronado searched for years and never found the fabled cities.

The carved inscription, translated by F. Capitan, a Franciscan father, reads, "Coronado, where he passed from Mexico to Aycos in the year of our Lord, 1539." Aycos, according to historian J. J. McClintock, is probably Acoma. The lettering is allegedly sixteenth century ecclesiastical Spanish. Its historical value lies in the fact that, if authentic, it indicates part of the route taken by Coronado.

To really enjoy the park, one should see it in true Western style—from the back of a horse. A good string of capable, sure-footed, well-cared-for saddle stock and equipment are available at all hours. One of the most interesting day or overnight trips is to Hidden Valley. You ride through a prehistoric picture gallery, Hieroglyphic Canyon, its walls covered with petroglyphs, or rock pictures. Next is the lovely natural phenomenon, "Arrowhead Monument"—and don't miss Twin

Sisters Peaks as you drop through a natural rock tunnel into Hidden Valley. Here you can hike to Phantom Hitching Rail, inaccessible on horseback.

Now you are ready to wind through picturesque Pima Canyon before returning by way of Buena Vista point.

These are but a few of a variety of intriguing trips. Some thirty miles of well-marked hiking trails network the most attractive points of the park.

This was at one time Indian territory. Indian remains in the park indicate that the mountain was a favorite hunting ground for many generations, but that probably it was only a temporary home during the hunting season. Evidence that it was also used as a sacred area by the ancient Hohokam was disclosed by the discovery of numerous shrines surrounded by ritual objects.

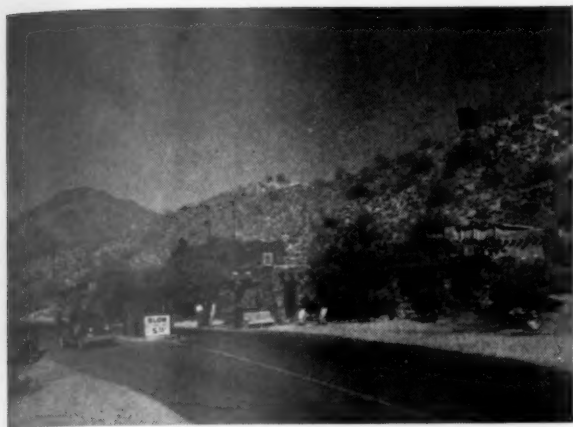
Giant cliffs of weathered granite carved by wind and water into thousands of fascinating shapes delight the imagination of artists, hikers, and explorers. The park's most interesting geological wonder is the "Chinese Wall," a natural dike made of black lava stretching like the Great Wall of China over the top of the mountain due east and west.

Almost all varieties of Arizona cacti can be found at various altitudes and exposures. Botanists have identified more than 300 specimens of plant life of various kinds. The public is asked not to pick the flowers or damage trees, shrubs, and cacti.

No hunting or trapping is allowed and firearms are not permitted. Even predatory animals and birds are protected by law. Areas have been set aside as game refuges and wilderness areas where no roads will ever be built.

There are three planned picnic areas with tables, benches, drinking fountains, electric lights, parking facilities, garbage disposal units, rest rooms and fireplaces. These areas are Piedras Grandes, Las Ramadas, and Las Lomitas. The last two are planned for large parties, Las Ramadas having eight tables, each seating twenty-five people, while Las Lomitas has twelve tables the same size. An open air dance platform or skating rink is available for parties by reservation. Piedras Grandes is fitted up as a special playground with swings and other apparatus. All ramadas are lighted; and recently we have lighted thirty small individual tables distributed around the Piedras.

Some outlying picnic areas are partially developed, having stone structures, tables, and fire grates, but as they are not provided with water, lights, or refuse disposal, are somewhat restricted



Records of past year show over 3,000 cars per week entering park; in spring, over 2,500 cars per Sunday.



Here one finds the buoyant lift of mountain air, the peace of solitude, the smell of an evening campfire.



There are planned picnic areas with parking facilities, shelters, tables, fireplaces, electric lights and water.



Western square dance group enjoying "Valley of the Sun" on mountain platform beneath Arizona skies.

for picnic use at present.

The Administration Area, located at the park entrance, includes custodian's quarters and office, Rock House concession, concessionnaires' quarters, helpers' quarters, stable concession, bunk house and two landscaped parking areas.

The Hideout area, just off the beaten path to Piedras Grandes lower area, is an adobe structure with small living quarters, an adobe wall enclosure, outside dance floor and large outside fire grates for frying steaks. Until recently the forty car capacity landscaped parking lot has been let on concession.

Other park facilities include twenty-six miles of automobile roads, forty miles of saddle trails, 185 hand-carved directional signs, 11,905 feet of underground electric cable, 2,000 feet of underground telephone cable, 60,000 gallon water storage tanks and 16,000 feet of water line.

Recent developments having a definite bearing on the operation of South Mountain Park include such matters as: the use of the old CCC barracks and camp, during the war, by the U. S. Engineers

and the housing of the Army Headquarters Company; the renovation of the CCC barracks, transforming them into an emergency veteran's housing unit making available apartments for sixty-five families; the housing of city prisoners in the Hideout area, an emergency which has now been eliminated; the use of prison labor repairing roads and picnic facilities; the drilling of a new well two and one-half miles north of the park at a lower elevation to supply needed domestic water; the increase in operation staff from one custodian to four employees—a manager, custodian, night gate and patrol man, and one day man for handling prisoner labor, repair and cleanup; the charges and fees; and the installation of an entrance control gate.

At present there is no charge for day use of facilities—except when reservations are made in advance, a twenty-five cent table fee is assessed. After five p.m. a gate man controls the entrance where a twenty-five cent per car charge is made with no fee for reservations or lights. The car charge is experimental and considerable elasticity is allowed to take care of large parties and picnics.

Discussion has arisen over this feature of charges and fees; therefore, very accurate records are being kept, which, after a six months' period will give some indication as to the advisability of such a program.

Records of the past year show that an average

of over 3,000 cars per week enter the park. During the spring of the year, the traffic counter has recorded over 2,500 cars on a Sunday.

Yes, South Mountain Park is popular; it has possibilities beyond our dreams. Someday it will be Arizona's greatest playground.

Uptown, Downtown, Crosstown

*Churches are in
neighborhoods
where people live . . .*

Harriet Batt

CHURCH RECREATION FACILITIES, while private in nature and support, are essentially city-wide. Recognizing this, community recreation authorities should feel a definite responsibility to do everything within their power to see that these facilities which, in most cases, have not been used to capacity, are utilized to as great an extent as possible.

Lincoln, Nebraska, is a city of churches—uptown, downtown, crosstown. Authorities declare that there are 110 churches in this city of 100,000 people. Lincoln's churches are recognizing their responsibility to their youth and are making a conscientious effort to supplement religious instruction with wholesome, invigorating, and attractive leisure time activities.

Church recreation facilities represent a large block of the available resources of every community. Some of the larger churches are well-equipped and staffed to carry on a rounded program in their church buildings. These require little assistance from an organized department. Leadership is requested more frequently by the smaller church whose capable volunteers understand the needs of their youth and are interested in helping them to grow by planning interesting, well-rounded programs.

Church groups have been using city recreation facilities, to some extent, since the department was first organized in 1925, but a special program, called Church Recreation Service, was set up in the fall of 1946. A letter was sent to each minister

inviting his church to participate in the program. A return card was enclosed on which he was asked to list the volunteer leaders from his church who should receive future information regarding the service. The response was excellent, and the first bulletin came off the mimeograph in October. Printed games are easily read, but much more likely to be used if people participate in them. So a "take-part-in-it-yourself" group was formed, the name "Recreos" attached, and a formal Church Recreation Service became an official part of the recreation department.

On the third Thursday of each month, the Recreos gather at the Municipal Recreation Building to take part in those games listed in the bulletin which would take more than a quick reading to teach effectively—musical mixers and trick games in particular. A "sharing of ideas" period, a light lunch planned by one of the church groups, a good-night mixer, followed by a Friendship Circle round out an evening of good fellowship. At Christmas time a brief worship service was included to demonstrate the transition of moods. Participating members are invited to bring members of their groups if they choose. For special functions, as many as fifty-five have attended, although the average group is about twenty-five in number. Some members have used their training by becoming summer playground directors.

Bulletins are published the first Saturday of each month on special church recreation stationery.

Each one usually contains an illustrated seasonal party plan, a collection of a certain type of game (e.g., "Games for Small Spaces") and a page of leadership aids. In the fall, tips on leadership were concerned with planning an effective year's program in terms of the needs of groups plus available facilities and personnel. Questionnaires filled out at the initial Recreos meeting in October guided the selection of subject matter for the remainder of the bulletins, which included leading party singing, musical mixers, action games, and the like. The present mailing list includes sixty-nine persons representing thirty-three churches. As new people come into the office for special church party help, they are added to the list and also invited to come to the Recreos meetings.

The Inter-Church Athletic Council has conducted a very extensive and well-organized athletic program for boys, using YMCA facilities, for over twenty-five years. Similar activities for girls were not carried on until the summer of 1947 when the city recreation department set up an inter-church volleyball league with six teams participating. A winter league brought out six more teams and this summer, a church softball league is on the agenda. At the end of each season, a trophy is awarded to the winning team and a plaque to the runner-up. One of the larger local churches permitted the use of its gymnasium without charge for practice periods for any of the groups. Girls from twelve to sixteen years of age seem to be the most interested in the athletic program.

Still in the experimental stages are the youth centers which have been organized where the community feels a need and where the church facilities are adequate. In the fall, when an announcement of the Church Recreation Service was sent to every pastor, the churches were invited to set up centers. The department volunteered to pay a leader to supervise the program which would be expected to include any young person in the neighborhood regardless of church affiliation. The church was to set up its own advisory committee. Three have responded, two in suburban areas. Another large church is planning a regular "family fun night" once a month for next winter.

The Community Service Department of one church has set up a program to include entire family groups. First, second, and third graders meet in a Sunday school room one afternoon each week for games and a story hour, a church mother supervising. The same afternoon, a college-boy-director conducts organized play in the gymnasium for the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade youngsters. He also supervises gymnasium activities for

junior and senior high students one evening per week—volleyball, basketball, shuffleboard, table tennis, table hockey, and so forth. Once a month a full-length children's movie is shown. Occasional special parties for families are held, such as those on Hallowe'en. The center opens in late October and continues through early March.

There are a number of outlying communities which must depend on supposedly regular bus service for downtown recreation. Two churches solved this problem by opening centers, one on Thursday nights, and one on Saturdays. Both had paid directors. One group was interested in social games, hayrides, and such general group activities. The other, the Saturday night group, wanted to learn to dance. So a Community House was opened to them and a "teacher" paid by this department. One of the members supplied a phonograph and records. The snack bar committee sold pop and various mothers supplied other refreshments. A young couple who sponsored the Sunday night league group agreed to oversee this group also. Special parties were planned and all young people who lived in this rather remote area were invited.

Experience showed that a program for this enthusiastic group of late junior high and early senior high students needs to be rounded to keep both boys and girls interested. Therefore, plans are already underway for the coming year, calling for a balanced program of athletic and social activities, with less emphasis on dancing for this group of fifty, because the community house also boasts a gymnasium.

Folk dancing is becoming increasingly popular for church groups. Upon request, the local Coun-



Teen-age jivesters of Dedham, Massachusetts, are also hep to the lively fun in old-fashioned folk dancing.

cil of Folk and Square Dancing sends out callers who are also instructors. Every age group seems to find the activity enjoyable, although the married couples' groups appear to be the most interested. Musical mixers and games are very popular with all groups from junior high on up. The department is frequently called upon to supply leadership for this type of activity since the average leader is not sufficiently trained.

This department receives many calls to assist with the planning of special parties and programs such as carnivals, picnics and banquets. When youth rallies, sponsored by various churches, occur, staff members are sometimes requested to conduct the recreation periods. There have even been calls to conduct a regular Sunday night recreation period for one church's junior high students and for a supervisor to go out and conduct Bible

School recreation for a ten-week period. It would be impossible to supply trained persons for all the church groups in the city. Therefore, it is recommended that each church select its own leaders and that those leaders take advantage of the Church Recreation Service. However, for especially large gatherings or a once-a-year social function, staff members do conduct the recreation activities.

All regular equipment and facilities are available to church groups. This includes mimeographed materials of all types, picnic loan service, social recreation consultation service, and an ample library.

Churches are in neighborhoods where people live. They are in a most strategic position to provide a vital recreation program and, under capable leadership, can attract and hold young people. Lincoln has taken several steps in this direction and hopes to be walking more rapidly soon!

Food With That Picnic Flavor



Clark L. Fredrikson

VOLUMES HAVE BEEN written on outdoor foods and cookery. There are countless recipe books in which one can find appetizing dishes suitable for the outdoor menu, but here are a few simple tested suggestions suitable for all types of outdoor cooking equipment and fires which are certain to make a "hit" at any picnic.*

Sandwiches

Picnic sandwiches should not always be the ham sandwich variety. You will be surprised to discover what excitement some new concoction will cause and one shouldn't forget that most people like to share in the preparation of their eats. Place on the table the raw materials—breads of different kinds; jars filled with a variety of good things—jams and jellies, peanut butter, meat spreads, cheese, relishes, mayonnaise; sliced meats, tomatoes, lettuce, and the like—and let the picknickers make their own sandwiches. If sandwiches containing moist fillings and salad combinations are prepared beforehand, make them as short a time

before serving as possible. A number of sandwiches and sandwich fillings are suggested below. To the fillings add seasoning to taste.

Cheese Bobs: Securely wrap a piece of cheese—about an inch square—in a piece of bacon. Pierce with a stick and broil over hot coals. Have a buttered roll all ready to drop the "cheese bob" into it when the bacon is done.

Honey Cinnamon Toast: This can be prepared at home and carried in a small jar. Mix warm honey and creamed butter together with two parts honey to one part butter. Add a generous sprinkling of cinnamon and beat well. Spread thinly on toasted bread.

Sandwich Fillings

One cup of cooked chicken or veal, one cup of celery and four tablespoons of mayonnaise. Chop chicken and celery very fine.

*Reprinted from *The Picnic Book*, by Clark L. Fredrikson. For more excellent suggestions for picnic fun and planning, be sure to obtain a copy of this book from the National Recreation Association, price \$1.25.

Pound chopped chicken or veal, parsley, and cooked yolk of egg to a paste. Season with celery salt and a few drops of onion juice. Moisten with mayonnaise or Hollandaise sauce.

One cup of peanut butter and one-half cup of grated raw carrots.

Tuna fish and chopped celery mixed with mayonnaise. Season with lemon juice and salt.

Cream cheese with jelly, or chopped olives, nuts, watercress, cucumbers or chives. To soften cream cheese, add cream or salad dressing. Season to taste.

Minced ham mixed with chopped pickles and pimentos and blended with mayonnaise.

Peanut butter and grape jelly.

Chopped tongue, pickle relish, and mayonnaise.

Cream cheese with strips of date, ginger, candied fruit, green pepper or pimento.

Deviled ham, minced olives, and mayonnaise.

Cream cheese, shredded carrots, and chopped nuts.

Honey and freshly ground peanuts.

Baking

Little Pig Potatoes: With a coring knife, remove from one end the centers of medium sized Irish or sweet potatoes, just enough to make room for small sausages. After the opening has been stuffed with sausages, close it with a piece of the potato core. Scrape hot coals aside, lay the potato in the hot earth or sand and cover with same. Pile coals on top. The potatoes may be wrapped in wet leaves, wet brown paper, or mud. If encased in mud, place in direct contact with the coals. Allow forty-five to sixty minutes for baking.

Bacon, cheese or raw egg also makes a tasty stuffing for Irish potatoes. If an egg is used it is well to keep the potato upright in the coals or seal it carefully with clay before putting it in the fire. Brown sugar, raisins, and marshmallows may be used in sweet potatoes in place of sausages.

Pig Apples: Prepare the same way as the potatoes. Remove the apple core without having a hole all the way through. Stuff with raisins and brown sugar, marshmallows or sausage. Allow from thirty to forty-five minutes for baking, depending upon the coals.

Fish a la Paper Sack: Secure small fish about one-half pound each or fish steaks, well-cleaned and scaled. Salt and pepper fish and spread with butter. Wrap well in wax paper and place in dry paper sack, twisting top to retain flavor. Place dry sack into two wet sacks that have been placed on camp fire which has been allowed to burn down to ashes and a few hot coals. Cover bags with hot



Even too many cooks couldn't spoil that appetizing flavor of hot dogs grilled over an outdoor fire.

ashes and a few hot coals. Allow to cook for thirty minutes, at least.

Clam Bake: This is a case of hole-in-the-ground cooking. A layer of wet seaweed is put down on the hot stones, the clams laid in these and more wet seaweed placed on top. The hole is sealed up with wet burlap and hot sand. Half hour is required to cook the clams. When they are taken out of the hole, dip in melted butter before eating.

Doghouse Biscuits: Make biscuit dough of prepared biscuit flour and shape by hand in thin layer over Vienna sausages or small frankfurters. Toast slowly over fire, allowing ten minutes to bake.

Orange Pufflets: Slice off the top of the orange and eat the inside with a spoon, leaving the orange shell whole. Cook a strip of bacon (until nearly done) on a stick held over the coals. Place the bacon in the bottom of the orange shell, break the egg into it. Fasten on top of the orange with two small green twigs and set in the coals to cook. In about seven or eight minutes you will have a delicious egg ready to eat. If you do not care for the orange flavor, line the cup with wax paper.

Roast Corn: Soak ears of corn in bucket of salt water for about ten minutes. Hang ears over coals and allow to cook about thirty minutes. Corn can be tested, to ascertain if it is done, by tasting a grain. (Note: Before soaking corn, search for worms, but do not remove shucks.)

Stewing

Campers' Goulash:

1/4 cup butter	1/2 cup water
1 lb. hamburger steak	1/4 cup tapioca
1 1/4 teaspoons salt	1 green pepper, chopped
1/4 teaspoon pepper	1 onion, chopped
2 cups canned tomatoes	1 cup grated cheese
(vegetables may be added)	

Melt butter in kettle or pot over the direct flame. Add meat, salt and pepper, and brown slightly. Add tomatoes, minute tapioca, green pepper, onion and water. Place over fire and cook thirty minutes, stirring frequently. Just before serving add cheese. Serve on toast. (Ten portions.)

Corn Chowder:

4 slices bacon	1 can tomato soup
2 medium sized onions	1 small can evaporated milk
3 medium sized potatoes	3 cups water
1 can corn	1 teaspoon salt

Cut bacon into small bits and cook slightly, add onion also cut into small bits. When slightly brown, add water, salt and sliced potatoes. When potatoes are tender, add corn and tomato soup. Permit to boil a few minutes, then add the milk and cook a few minutes more. (Will serve three or four.)

Hunters' Stew:

½ lb. diced bacon	6 diced carrots
2 medium sized onions, sliced	4 large potatoes, diced
Water, but not too much (stew, not soup)	Any other vegetables you like
	Salt and pepper

Fry bacon crisp, add onions and cook until transparent. Pour in cold water (enough to cover vegetables) and heat to boiling. Add carrots and cook about ten minutes before adding potatoes. Season and continue cooking for thirty or forty minutes. (Four portions.)

Broiling

Dog-With-a-Stick-in-His-Mouth: If you must have the ubiquitous "hot dog," and the children often demand it, dress it up this way. Use well-fed "dogs," the pudgy kind, and slit them a little way down on the stomach side. Into this slit insert a thin wedge of American cheese or dill pickle. Wind a strip of bacon around the dog and fasten with a toothpick. Broil over hot coals. When the cheese is melted and the frankfurters sufficiently cooked, blanket them safely in heated rolls and eat at once.

Hamburger and Onion Patties: Press uncooked ground steak into thin patties. On half of them place two tablespoons of chopped onion and one teaspoon meat sauce; put a second thin patty on top and press edges together. Broil quickly on flat plate of grill or in hot frying pan. Serve in hot toasted buttered buns. For each person allow one-half pound ground steak.

Kabobs: Cut bacon and steak into small pieces about one and one-half inches square. Slice onions in quarters from the stem part down. Place on a

sharpened and peeled stick of wood three-quarters of an inch thick or less alternating the bacon, steak and onion slices, but leaving a little space between each piece. Broil over hot coals until well done. Place between slices of buttered bread or between the halves of a roll. Other vegetables may be added.

Desserts

Mock Angel Food Cake: Trim the crusts off day-old white bread and cut into slices three-quarters of an inch thick. Cut into strips three-quarters of an inch wide and about two inches long. Dip bread strips into sweetened condensed milk and roll in dry shredded cocoanut. Pierce with stick and toast over coals, as you would marshmallows.

Chocolate Popcorn: Boil together one and one-half cups granulated sugar, one and one-half teaspoons butter, one square unsweetened chocolate and three tablespoons water. When mixture spins a long thread, pour it, while hot, over three quarts of freshly popped corn. Stir until all the kernels are coated.

Apples: Char the end of a sharpened green stick; then plunge it into cold water. Spike an apple on this stick, and roast until the apple skin peels off easily. Roll the apple in brown sugar. Mold it over the coals and turn slowly until the sugar candies.

Candied Apples: Two pounds of granulated sugar, added to one-half pint of dark Karo and one-quarter pound butter, will glaze about twenty apples. Cook in deep kettle, stirring until it spins a thread when dropped from spoon. Remove from fire. Spike an apple on a sharpened stick, dip into the syrup, turn in air until cool.

Beverages

Coffee: Measure cold water into the pot, allowing one level tablespoon of coffee to each cup, plus one for the pot. Pour coffee into the pot slowly, so that it will form a "blanket" on the surface of the water. Add a dash of salt. Do not stir. As the beverage starts to boil, the "blanket" will break. Boil about one minute. To settle: pour a cupful of coffee, then pour it back into the pot. Now ready to serve!

Hot Cocoa: A recipe for eight people. Two tall cans of evaporated milk, twelve heaping teaspoons of cocoa, twelve level teaspoons of sugar, a pinch of salt and ten cups of water, and boil. Then add the milk and bring to a boil. You can make this with fresh milk, too, but who wants to carry three quarts?

Father of Philadelphia Recreation

ON JULY 7 OF THIS YEAR, Otto T. Mallery resigned as President of the Philadelphia Recreation Association after a period of more than forty years of unselfish devotion to the Association and to the furtherance of the recreation movement in Philadelphia.

In 1908, two years after he had planned and financed a survey of playgrounds in Chicago—the results of which were greatly responsible for the creation of the recreation movement in Philadelphia—he became Assistant Secretary of the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association which, at that time, was one year old. Throughout the years that followed he not only contributed his personal services to the Association, but often assisted financially in its growth. It was in this same year that he became President of the Philadelphia Recreation Commission, the first great stride toward making recreation a municipal responsibility.

From 1910 to 1925 he served as Treasurer of the Playgrounds Association and, as chairman of many committees, spearheaded new steps in recreation. In 1925 he became its President and, through his tireless endeavors, the heritage of play was extended in that city. His immediate recommendation of surveys resulted in an increase of recreation facilities, and he was greatly responsible for the creation of the Bureau of Recreation. Through his influence, the Bureau successfully weathered many difficult periods of growth.

The year of 1927 began a period of originating new services and a general expansion of the Playgrounds Association, and focused public attention on forward steps in public recreation. Succeeding years marked the broadening of program and services to include, among many innovations, arts and crafts; appreciation of art, drama and music—with leadership of music on the city playgrounds; costumed wandering story tellers; the first “tot-



lot” playgrounds, indoor playhouses, safe-coasting hills, use of city squares as playgrounds, learn-to-swim campaigns, city-wide music festivals, institutes to train recreation leaders.

Expansion, of which the above is a sample, continued through Otto T. Mallery’s long service, and each year further plans enabled more local citizens to play more, play better, and to choose from a wider range of creative and cultural activities. Advances in the 1940’s, aside from war emergency programs, included the playlot movement inaugurated in cooperation with Federal and Municipal Government Agencies; development of youth councils; recreation for older people; conference of local recreation agencies on “Recreation, a Community Responsibility.”

In 1946, the name of the Association was changed to “Philadelphia Recreation Association,” the charter being amended and functions changed from that of an operational agency to that of a recreational-promotional agency “to further the expansion and improvement of public recreation” and “to manage, direct, and/or operate any recreation projects for the benefit of the public.”

And so, with an outstanding record of achievement and the knowledge of a job well done, Otto T. Mallery retires from his position as President of the Philadelphia Association. However, as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association—a position which he has held since 1912—he will continue to be a force in the development of the recreation movement.

Recreation in the News

Recreation Valuable to Mental Health

The American Psychiatric Association has established a committee on leisure time activity, believing that the mental health aspects of this facet of human life are extremely important. Dr. Edward Greenwood, of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, has accepted the chairmanship of this committee. Both Dr. Greenwood and Dr. William C. Menninger will be among the guest speakers at the 30th National Recreation Congress, September 26-30.

Dr. Menninger, who headed the Army's psychiatric services during World War II, was elected President of the American Psychiatric Association last May. About three years ago, he had stimulated the Association to appoint a committee on recreation. In the article, *Play As You Go*, which appeared in the February 1948 issue of RECREATION magazine, Dr. Menninger said, "Play is an activity which we choose freely—without necessity or outward pressure. We do it solely for the satisfaction we get out of it, and not for any monetary value. We are free to drop it altogether or shift to a different kind of activity whenever we wish."

New Hostels Executive

Ben W. Miller recently has been appointed Executive Vice President of American Youth Hostels. In his newly created position, he will be the chief executive officer of the organization and will be responsible to the Board of Directors for all phases of its operation and activities. At present, Mr. Miller is the Executive Secretary of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, but he will assume his new duties early in September.

In announcing the new appointment, John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, president of the Hostels, stated that in 1947 20,000 young people took advantage of the constructive recreational opportunities of the Youth Hostels program in the United States to travel on foot, on bicycles or otherwise "under their own steam" and to stop overnight in the friendly environment of the 200 Hostels. Plans have been completed

for the opening of a number of new Hostels this summer under the sponsorship of local councils.

For Years of Service

George Hjelte, general manager of the Department of Recreation and Parks in Los Angeles, California, has been awarded the honorary degree of Master of Humanics, in absentia. This was officially announced at the June commencement exercises of Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Hjelte will be informally honored in person upon his arrival in the East, in the early fall, for the Park Executives Conference to be held in Boston.

Texas Forester Appointed

S. L. Frost of Bryan, Texas, has been appointed Executive Director of the American Forestry Association, succeeding Ovid Butler. A leader in forestry education in the South for the past decade, Mr. Frost, who, at thirty-eight, is the youngest executive officer in the Forestry Association's history, had been acting director of the Texas Forest Service. Prior to this, he headed its educational work, serving at the same time as editor of *Texas Forest News*, as secretary of the Texas Forestry Association and, in 1947, as chairman of Southern State Forestry Educational Directors Association.



Ruth Ehlers, NRA social recreation leader, shows social workers Barbara Jasper, Dorothy Jones, Jack P. Houlihan, Ruth McKinney the art of party decorating.

Junior Red Cross Helps Build Home Unity

*Choose a partner
who is different . . .*

Samuel Everett

"NOW ALL TOGETHER for a Better Community, a Better America, a Better World!" This is the guiding theme in summer playground and camp activities of Junior Red Cross in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area.* The playground programs are carried out through the cooperation of the Philadelphia Board of Education, summer playground directors, and directors of local camps.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the Junior Red Cross should work for home unity and better understanding of human relationships throughout the world. The American Red Cross is an international organization. It is dedicated to the aid of people who are in need throughout the world, regardless of race, religion, or socio-economic status. Moreover, the American Red Cross is an organization of all the people. It is supported by all the people and works for the welfare of all people.

The following pledge states the purpose of the Junior Red Cross Playground and Camp Program, and sets the tone for the junior program.

I will remember that the American people are a people of many races, religions and nationalities.

I will respect the right of my schoolmates and neighbors to enjoy the freedoms I enjoy without regard to race, creed, or nationality background.

*Program described in the bulletin, *United We Play*, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, 511 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania. Free copies are available.

I will constantly search for true facts so that I myself will not believe or spread rumors against any group of people.

I will work for unity and peace in my community by opposing racial and religious prejudice wherever I meet it.

The Junior Red Cross, which is the Red Cross in the schools, works for "service for others" and for "better human relations throughout the world." This theme has, in the Philadelphia area, been definitely pointed toward developing better understanding among children of different racial, religious and socio-economic backgrounds.

Summer playground programs offer opportunities for living and learning practical democratic group relationships. The following practical principles, or guides, are uppermost in the minds of those leaders who participate in the Junior Red Cross program:

Every attempt should be made to have participants understand and practice democratic values such as freedom of speech, cooperative thinking and discussion, and respect for the individual person regardless of race or religion.

All groups from all sections of the community should be encouraged to utilize the summer playground facilities. Individuals and groups who tend to isolate themselves should be especially encouraged to cooperate.

Each activity should be an expression of the unity of all the children. Group composition should be constantly scanned from this standpoint.

Selection of student leaders should reflect the racial composition of the group.

Wherever activities entail opposing teams, these teams should be mixed. One racial group should not play against a different racial group.

Name-calling should be the subject of special attention. Immediate discussion of the situation should take place with the group involved. Discussions in assemblies, growing out of name-calling incidents, could contribute much to an understanding of the problem.

Wherever possible children's participation in planning programs and activities should be encouraged. A student planning committee should be formed.

Adult Participation

Democratic living is important not only to children; to be really effective in the larger community it must be practiced by adults to a much greater degree than in the past. Directors using the Junior Red Cross unity program have sought to develop activities which involve as much adult community participation as possible.

A number of mothers of children of different national groups came regularly to Philadelphia playgrounds to instruct girls in sewing. Under such neighborhood leadership hundreds of comfort articles were made for children in local hospitals and other welfare organizations. In these Junior

Red Cross production groups, service to others, regardless of race, religion or socio-economic differences, became more than a verbalization. Children were actually engaged in activities which build good will in the local community. Good will and understanding were also built within the group itself, for the girls participating were Negro and white, Jews and Gentiles, Italian, German, Irish, and of other nationalities.

The way in which an adult-child planning committee can operate successfully is well-illustrated by what happened in connection with one of the playgrounds. A Negro minister, several mothers, the director of the playground, and a number of children of various racial backgrounds planned a culminating program at the end of the summer. At the initial meeting of this group random ideas were presented. Several children first wanted to decide "how to seat people," "who shall be ushers" and "how long shall we give to each event." At subsequent meetings, however, they began to think about the features of their summer program which were distinctive enough to be included in a final exercise. For example, the boys wished to put on a tumbling act. It was decided that mats could be put down in the center aisle, as well as on the stage. Thus the problems of the mechanics began to be thought of in relation to what the group wanted to do, rather than the reverse, as had at first been true. Here was a job to be done which brought all together into a satisfying relationship. In this process differences tended to be forgotten.

Ministers of various denominations and races came to speak at playground assemblies and to talk with the children in smaller groups. Soldiers on leave naturally gravitated to the playgrounds where they were made welcome. Children were delighted to talk with their local neighborhood heroes. Respect and good will were thus spread both among adults and children.

Following the community intercultural participation, stressed by Junior Red Cross, one playground regularly scheduled evening programs of outdoor social dancing and movies. These attracted boys and girls who were older than the six to thirteen age group participating during the day. It was found that, on numerous occasions, as many as one-third of the group coming to see the movies, furnished by Civilian Defense and the local War Loan Office, were adults. This playground thus became a real socializing and unifying force in a Polish, Italian, Irish, Negro neighborhood.

The Junior Program

Original games, songs and singing games which

stressed democratic values were used in the junior playground program. A number of these originated in the schools of Philadelphia where they were tried out before their use in the summer. The following illustrate the nature of these suggested play activities:

Six Pins—A game first used by Fellowship House, Philadelphia. Thirteen to fifteen-year-old boys drew figures representing prejudice, ignorance, rumor, race hatred, religious hatred, fear, on heavy wall-board, glued blocks on the back, set them up fifteen feet from the goal line, and tried to knock them down with a "brotherhood ball." On one playground four sets of "pins" were made and used until they were completely worn out.

Good Neighbors—Children form ring, one in center, and sing:

Neighbor, neighbor, 'cross the way
What can I do for you today?

The child in the center answers by naming any service he can think of, sung to the same tune.

Viz: You can wash the dishes for me
That will help me grea-at-ly!

or

You can mind the baby or go to
the store, and the like.

The child in the center bows to a little girl or curtsies to a boy whose turn it becomes.



It Pays to Be Different—The group makes a circle and chooses a player to be "It." To the tune of *Reuben, Reuben*, they sing the following verses to him:

.....(insert child's name)
I've been thinking
What a dull world this would be.
If the children who live in it
All looked just like you and me!
Choose a partner who looks different,
If you're small, choose someone big,
If your hair's yellow, find a dark head,
And together, dance a jig.

"It" stands outside the circle. He describes a second player's hair, clothes, appearance. As soon as the second player recognizes his own description, he begins to run outside the circle. "It" tries to catch him before he can return to his own place in the circle. If he is not caught, he is "It." If caught, both players link arms, and skip around

the circle of the tune of the first verse, stopping back of person they agree to select as "It."

As can be readily seen, the democratic emphasis went far beyond immediate neighborhoods and the people who live in them. National and world unity were stressed throughout. This was done in many different ways.

The observant and enterprising director of the North Light Boys' Club Summer Playground noticed the lack of understanding children showed in assembly programs in respecting the Pledge of Allegiance. It was apparent that the children were reciting mere sounds. In some cases they were running words together, such as "pledgeallegiance" not realizing that there were two words involved. Certainly many had no conception of the meaning.

During the balance of the summer playground session the children, with the leader, spent part of each assembly period in questioning, analyzing and substituting new words upon which they agreed and which made sense to them. Below is the Pledge in the original and in the translation.

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I promise loyalty to the flag which flies over all the states of our country.

AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS, ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE

and to the government of free people for which it stands, one group of people—of many races and religions, yet undividable.

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

with fairness to all and freedom to work, talk and pray for every one of us.

Supplementary Activities

The Junior Red Cross of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter made available to cooperating playgrounds a number of 16 mm. sound films, which showed the ways of living in various sections of the United States and the life of the children and the peoples of other countries of the world. In the first, or American unity group, were such films as *The Cattleman*, *The Corn Farmer*, *A Heritage We Guard*, *The Story of Dr. Carver*, and *The River*. Films which showed the life of people in other lands included *Mexico Builds a Democracy*, *People of Canada*, *Peoples of Western China*, *Russian Folk Dances* and *World of Plenty*.

During the summer there were 150 showings of such films to 3,748 children. The films were particularly effective when the children were reading, discussing and engaging in art activities which involved the ways of living in various sections of the United States and in foreign countries.

Different ideals and ways of living were sympathetically explored in other ways. Children read

and discussed stories of peoples of other lands which had appeared in recent issues of the *Junior Red Cross News*. They made flags of the United Nations from both paper and cloth. They drew and colored the costumes of children of various races. Scrapbooks were made on the United Nations as well as the national groups which are helping to build America.

The Junior Red Cross distributed a materials' kit to the directors of all cooperating playgrounds and camps. Creative adult leaders made fine use of these materials. One able teacher dramatized a story *Who Built the Bridge*,* which was in a collection of stories made available to her by Junior Headquarters. The dramatization took the form of a stick puppet show, the puppets representing the United Nations. As the foregoing playground and summer camp program indicates, the Junior Red Cross is attempting to develop the democratic attitudes and habits in children which are necessary in building a better community, a better America, and a better world. This is perhaps as significant an undertaking as one can find in the world today. It is an undertaking in which all educational youth agencies must cooperate. The initial success of this Junior Red Cross program demonstrates that children and adults alike respond to a significant challenge.

It is hoped that this program, as developed in the Philadelphia area, may be helpful to others who are engaged in the significant task of guiding the young people of today.

*Council Against Intolerance in America, *Americans All*, 17 East 42 Street, New York 17, page 18.



Moments of fun for all at a Jersey City playground.



Swimming for Seattle youngsters—a Red Feather Service.

World at Play

Flying Ambassadors—Five hundred American youths are helping to promote international good will this summer in the largest youth air travel program ever undertaken. Under the sponsorship of Youth Argosy Incorporated of Northfield, Massachusetts, seventeen to twenty-five-year-old boys and girls have been flying, via Transocean Airlines, to Geneva, Shannon, Brussels, Paris and other European cities. Flights have been carrying approximately forty-six passengers each and have been on a three-a-week basis from June 20 into July, with return schedules approximately sixty days later. The youths, traveling in groups of ten in Europe, are under supervised leadership. Some are visiting the continent to study languages or to attend summer schools at universities in Oslo, Leyden and Fontainebleau. Members of the American Youth Hostels are bicycling through European towns, while others of the air argosy are aiding in restoring youth hostels destroyed by war.

The Importance of Being Supervised—It seems that the number of broken windows in schools are showing a slight but steady increase each year. The Board of Education of New York City spent \$100,000 to replace 176,000 broken panes of glass in the city's public schools during the last academic year. Harold D. Hynds, superintendent of the Bureau of Plant Operation and Maintenance, stated that the principal reason for the breakage was the increased use of play areas situated adjacent to school buildings. He pointed

out that many of these playgrounds are unpaved and that ball games and other vigorous athletic activities often dislodge small stones which are kicked against the windows. Mr. Hynds observed that in cases where vandalism was the cause of window breakage such mischief was not centered in underprivileged areas but prevailed wherever the playgrounds were not paved. "It should also be realized," he continued, "that there has been a great increase year after year in the use of school yards for after-school play. We feel that the answer to the amount of glass breakage is in provision for increased supervision of play areas."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt also recently remarked that it is *recreation under proper supervision* which keeps young people out of trouble. The importance of recreation in the lives of young people was stressed in an address at a dinner given in her honor by the National Association of Girls Clubs and Mixed Clubs in London, England. "We often tend to emphasize problems of the home, education, religious training and also proper nourishment," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but the importance of recreation in the lives of young people cannot be overlooked."

Softball Program—The Veterans of Foreign Wars, with the approval of the Amateur Softball Association of the United States, is sponsoring and administering a nation-wide softball tournament for boys between nine and seventeen years of age. For further details, write to the Veterans, Athletic and Recreation Association, Broadway at 34th Street, Kansas City 2, Missouri.

Day Camping in Michigan*



E. V. Blohm

DAY CAMPING ON Michigan State Park lands made an impressive beginning during the summer of 1947. Sponsoring organizations and agencies have become aware of opportunities and possibilities and have already taken advantage of them. As another summer approaches, those with one season's experience are developing plans and programs. Others are visualizing similar programs of their own.

Adaptability of Day Camping

The Muskegon Recreation Department sponsored an eight weeks' program at the Muskegon State Park, nine miles from the city, in which slightly more than 700 children participated. Budget difficulties in this project were met by the vigorous support of the CIO and AFL.

The public schools of Van Buren county (ten city schools and a number of rural schools) provided new learning experiences for 924 fifth and sixth grade pupils last spring at the Van Buren State Park, with another program in the fall. School buses were used for transportation and some of the children were transported as far as forty miles, round trip. The youngsters studied science, geography, birds, animals, and trees, as well as art, in a natural outdoor laboratory.

The Board of Education, Essexville, sponsored a program at the Bay City State Park during the month of August. Boys and girls, thirty-five at a time, alternated on trips to the park during week days. Although Bay City State Park is not especially large (179 acres), a record attendance of 1,282,163 park patrons is listed for the 1947 season. Transportation distance was about twenty miles, round trip.

Girl Scouts at Ludington and Roseville, who could not find accommodations at established camps, used Ludington State Park and the Dodge Number 8 State Park of the Rochester-Utica Recreation Area. Almost 200 girls, therefore, enjoyed the advantages and pleasures of camp life—which otherwise they might have been denied—through day camping.

The Department of Recreation, Pontiac, organized a four weeks' day camp at the Highland State Recreation Area and, because of energetic interest and support from local service clubs and industry, eighty-six girls, from seven to thirteen years of age, were transported thirty miles, five days a week. At Cadillac and at Gladwin, city recreation programs involved the use of the Mitchell and Gladwin State Parks for the entire summer. The programs included swimming, handcraft, and typical playground games.

Day Camping Is Defined

Briefly, day camping is a situation providing outdoor living and learning experiences in the environment of a regular camp. Activities and programs follow usual group-camp patterns, the chief difference being that day campers do not stay overnight at the camp site. They come to the location each day to resume camp life and stay for one meal, usually lunch. They return to their homes to sleep and for morning and evening meals.

Day camping is distinguished from outings and picnics, excursions, hikes and other day activities, by the fact that its program has a continuity of purpose extending over a longer period of time.

*Reprinted by permission of *Michigan Conservation Magazine*.

Day Programs Can Convert into Day Camping Programs

Once a location is established and children are on hand to participate, it seems to become a more or less simple matter gradually to practice day camping principles.

Of greater importance is the high prevalent interest in day camping shared by groups participating with the Michigan Departments of Conservation and Public Instruction. For some time the Department of Public Instruction and the Conservation Department have joined in an enterprise to develop and provide outdoor recreation opportunities. The Department of Public Instruction is working with teacher training colleges in developing more adequate pre-service and in-service training programs for day camping so that trained leadership will become available.

The Conservation Department's system of state parks, located in practically every section of the state, helps to solve the problem of locating day camp sites. Other problems imposed by day camping includes finances, staff personnel, and leadership for program planning and program conduction. In many instances, a suitable camp location and the transportation to it require much consideration. Private property owners are often understanding, but, generally, do not wish to lend their property for the use of groups of youngsters. Publicly-owned lands, particularly state parks, because most of them are equipped with necessary sanitary accommodations, can and do provide excellent day camp sites. It is significant that most park use by the public at large occurs on week-ends. Day campers generally prefer week days, which, fortunately for them, are the days the average park patron must devote to making a living. The competition for space is, therefore, negligible.

Methods of Financing

City recreation department directors have agreed that day camping and other outdoor activities possess high program values. As they are experienced in group leadership and general recreation programs, they can easily, therefore, expand their programs and take the very important first step without difficulty. To assist them and other interested groups, a number of workshops and extensions are planned by the two state departments which will bring together educators, recreation persons, social agency groups and lay groups.

Obviously there are ways to meet problems of finance which, in part, also involve the problems of competent personnel and transportation. Transportation and some financial assistance were pro-

vided to some day camp groups during the 1947 summer by willing volunteers—enlisted and solicited from various social, civic and service clubs. By statute, wherever a board of education administers a recreation program during the school year or during the summer, school busses may be used to transport children. In some instances, fraternal, labor, and other groups subscribe generously to support a program which they know involves the health and worthy use of the leisure time of the youngsters of their communities.

Day camping programs can begin modestly and grow with experience. Campers and leaders can learn together. Experience is a good teacher and it is a positive way of learning.

It is true that everyone is not familiar with programs involving nature and outdoor activities but the fact cannot be denied that the more familiar programs can be adapted to day camping. In reality, day camping is a simple medium by which youngsters make contact, often for the first time in their lives, with the pleasures to be found in the great outdoors. They develop an understanding and a friendliness toward it because of the close natural associations.

Day Camping Is Inexpensive

During 1947, slightly more than three thousand boys and girls participated in day camping in Michigan State Parks. It is expected that participation in 1948 will greatly exceed this figure. The general popularity of day camping and acceptance of the fact that it is good for school-age youngsters point toward this.

By comparison, it is a most inexpensive form of recreation and education, providing opportunity for unique uses of the things we have on hand. There is no limit to the utilization of what is provided in a natural playfield of woods, streams, wild life, and the earth itself. Duplication of playground sports, games, and equipment is, therefore, not necessary or desirable. There are 130,000 acres of state park lands which can be placed at the disposal of organizations that are interested in day camping.

No one yet has discovered a satisfactory substitute for the outdoors where fresh air and sunshine are abundant, where sharing with others is learned, and where the road to discovery and adventure is never closed. In the wake of the careless waste of so many of our natural resources—forests, soils, wildlife, minerals and clean waters—and in the face of current acute social problems, particularly as they involve youngsters, perhaps day camping will find its place as a contributing equalizing agent.

Recreation

Suggestion Box

Aqua-Square Dancing

Hopping and skipping about on warm, humid days doesn't bother the square dance enthusiasts of Tyler, Texas. Down that way, they do their do-si-do'ing in a pool of cool water. This bright idea was born last year when there was a need for entertainment between the two halves of the annual city school summer meet. The local square dance group volunteered their talents and the result was both novel and entertaining. Costumes for the performance were carefully planned. The girls wore gingham blouses over their bathing suits and smoked corn-cob pipes which had been filled with dry ice and, when wet, gave forth steam that resembled smoke. The men wore bathing trunks, colored shirts and bright oil cloth bandanas around their necks. When the spotlight was turned on, there they were—all in position and ready to go, with band and caller tuning-up on the banks. It was a picture of good old-fashioned barn dancing with a very modern twist.

Attention, Square Dancers!

Need new music? Have you a caller in your community? Anyone to lead square dances? All these are included on the *new twelve-inch square dance records* just put out in three albums by Ed Durlacher—ace caller.

You may have seen Ed Durlacher at the New York World's Fair, or at the Pepsi-Cola dances in New York City parks, where as many as 600 sets took part. Or you may have heard him on his National Broadcasting Company program, or on television shows, or in his MGM movie shorts. He has been interviewed by Fred Allen, Lowell Thomas, Jinx Falkenburg, Adelaide Hawley; has been written up by *Look*, *Glamour*, the *American Magazine*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, to mention just a few. And the good news for those of you who will be at the National Recreation Congress,

is that Ed will be there, too—giving instruction in the fine art of square dance calling, and in the dances themselves.

A "different" and very good feature of the Durlacher records is the oral walk-through instructions on each, followed by music with Eddie calling the dance. Each call is clearly distinct. Eddie's band, The Top Hands, will take your feet right off the floor with: "Susanna," "Honolulu Baby," "Duck for the Oyster," "Texas Star," and others; all you need for a good hoe-down. You can skip hiring a caller—which reminds us . . .

Why not try out the records and *learn the calls* from Eddie? They can then be applied to any music with the same beat. *Square dance calling is important*, and good callers are needed in so many local communities. The very existence of a square dance program may depend on it. (There is good money in it, too.) You'd be surprised how it "brings out" shy people, and how many have learned to do it! It is one sure way of being popular at a party.

"Honor Your Partner," Albums Nos. I, II and III, Square Dance Associates, 102 North Columbus Avenue, Freeport, Long Island. \$10.00 each.

A Few Guideposts

For those submitting manuscripts for possible publication in RECREATION magazine:

1. Please send in original typed copy, *not* a carbon.
2. *Be sure* that typing is double-spaced between the lines; that manuscript has wide margins; that author's name and identification appear on first page. In addition, state the approximate number of words in the article, on an upper corner of the first page.
3. Please include photographs (glossy prints) whenever possible. Try to have each picture tell a story. Avoid using paper clips on photographs, as they leave marks. See article, *Simple Rules for Good Pictures*, in the December 1947 issue of RECREATION, or send for a reprint. Also see "To Our Readers and Contributors," page 195, this issue.

Theatre Make-up*



J. P. Milhous

REMEMBER THE LAD in the school play whose disgusted mother had to point him out to his obtuse father: "Why, he's the second carrot from the end!" Well, making every allowance for the dumbness of the male parents, perhaps it was the make-up which was most at fault.

Stage lights, whatever their number and candle-power, distort. That is the chief reason for making up. And the chief object is naturalness. If your audience goes away unaware that the actors have been made up, you have done a rare job.

Simple make-up, in principle, is simply making up for the fact that we are accustomed to viewing faces lighted from above; whereas, on stage, foot flood and other lights distort. Therefore, the one unalterable rule is: experiment.

Rehearse your make-up as you do your play—on stage, with lights, costumes, and scenery as the audience will view it. Under these conditions, any make-up which is noticeable is bad.

Perhaps the most frequent errors amateurs exhibit are:

1. Too much rouge and lipstick, or these unblended.
2. Base: too dark, too bright, or too much.
3. Too much eye shadow and mascara.
4. Too little or too infrequent powdering, especially of lines and shadows. Certainly it is better to use too little than too much of anything.

Because skins offer amazing variety in absorption, and the like, it is rare that one finds the exact base color best suited to the individual without blending, either in the palm of the hand or directly on the skin. You can put a streak of each color on cheeks, forehead, chin, and nose, and rub them together on the face, taking care to make up the ears, behind the ears (on men) and the neck as far as it is visible. Tube make-up, being soft, is more difficult to work in such a way. Many manufacturers of make-up advertise a kit with an assortment of base colors. We have found it more economical to buy the basic colors that we know we will use, since some of those included in the kit are rarely used and are therefore wasted.

On male characters the obvious use of rouge

and lipstick will ruin your illusion in addition to making your lads extremely unhappy. Therefore, it is well to use as little as possible and still avoid corpse-like appearances. We have found it advisable to avoid outlining the lips of male characters with lipstick, because it gives them a made-up look. We find that moist rouge, put in the center of the lips and worked out to the corners of the mouth, does the trick. Girls usually know how to put on their lipstick and rouge, although they occasionally feel that they must wear some strange and exotic shade because they are in a play.

As for eyes, dark lines on the upper and lower lids as close to the lashes as possible are necessary to keep the eyes from "getting lost." However, unless eye shadow is used very sparingly and very skillfully, even the ingenue is apt to look like the result of a misspent life. Lashes heavily beaded with mascara are not good. Usually the eyebrows need a touch of pencil unless they are very heavy and dark, and even then frequently need to be lengthened with the pencil.

Lines in the face should be applied lightly at first and should follow the natural lines. Of course, when very young people are being made up for elderly characters, it becomes necessary to put lines where you think *tempora* and *mores* will place them. Lining for character parts must be done by experimenting on each individual. The color liner used depends on the persons, the lights, and the stage. Eyebrow pencil, however, is not recommended as a liner. To gray or whiten the hair we have found paste or liquid white shoe polish very practical. It does not shake out nor have to be re-applied frequently and can be combed into the hair so that it looks very natural. (It will also bring protests from your subject after the first times he tries to get it out. Be firm!)

In summary, the best advice, if you have felt that you needed to read an article like this, is to forget all or nearly all you have read, seize upon the more defenseless of your victims, and smear them to taste. Nobody ever yet learned much of anything from a book, and rather less about make-up. Besides, it all comes out in the wash!

*Reprinted from *Virginia Drama News*, Extension Division of University of Virginia.

A MUSIC CENTER — and How It Grew

C. A. Emmons

IT IS NO longer necessary for high school students to tuck their musical instruments away on a shelf upon leaving school in Bloomfield, New Jersey. In their town there now exist musical groups into which they can carry their talents.

It was in 1932 that Bloomfield's local public recreation program had begun to grow up, the department having been formally organized in 1928. The summer and after-school playgrounds, baseball and basketball leagues, gym classes, and one boys' club had all been flourishing—but the harmonica band enjoyed only indifferent success. We sort of wished aloud that we might find a local man who could undertake to conduct an orchestra. In 1931, our wish was granted: Mr. Walter Kurkewicz offered to form and lead a symphonic orchestra, and we were on our way. A sum sufficient to cover the cost of such a venture was included in the proposed budget for 1932 and approved by the Board of Recreation Commissioners and the Town Council.

Early that year, an invitation was broadcast, to anyone and all who could play an instrument, to join Bloomfield's newly-formed Symphony Orchestra. About fifty people attended the initial rehearsal, and about thirty more came during the next several weeks. It took a vivid stretch of imagination to see that group ready to give a formal concert sometime in May, but "Kurk" felt assured that the orchestra would be prepared. The personnel represented many different job categories, with an age range from seventeen to seventy.

On May 26, 1932 the Bloomfield Symphony Orchestra made its debut before an audience of eleven hundred music lovers. The orchestra made another appearance in the late fall of that year, and this time collection baskets were passed to help defray the cost of our musical programs. The fifth concert was broadcast over station WOR, as was the concert given a year later. By this time, the size of the orchestra had doubled. October 19, 1947 marked its sixty-third performance.

The success of the Bloomfield Symphony Orchestra led to the contemplation of a civic mixed

chorus and our 1934 budget included an amount sufficient to cover this addition. The evening of January 2, 1934 was stormy, but forty enthusiastic charter members of the new Bloomfield Civic Chorus appeared. "Kurk" said he could direct the chorus too, and although instrumental music was his forte, he himself took lessons in harmony and from the start did wonders with this group of voices, very few of which were trained. The chorus was introduced at the May 1934 concert of the orchestra and in 1935, numbering more than a hundred voices, won the New Jersey Division Cup at the Music Festival at the Polo Grounds in New York. In December 1947, the Bloomfield Civic Chorus made its forty-fifth appearance before an audience of 1,600, singing Handel's "Messiah."

During 1936 a number of people, deep in nostalgia, voiced a preference for an all-male chorus, so into the 1937 budget went sufficient funds for this third group, the Bloomfield Civic Glee Club. "Kurk" again took over, and by May the group was ready to appear with the orchestra at its anniversary concert. This ensemble, numbering forty male voices, made several informal appearances before parent-teacher groups, lodge meetings, and at the county penitentiary—in addition to its formal concerts.

The Bloomfield Federation of Music was born in 1941. This became a successful effort to share our plans and problems with interested townspeople, both within and outside of the three musical groups.

During the early years there was some apprehension as to the permanency of the music program—in neighboring communities, orchestras and choral groups had been short-lived—but Bloomfield's still operates strongly. Ten indoor concerts and six outdoor concerts were given in 1947. Audiences of the indoor concerts at the High School or Junior High School auditoriums averaged one thousand, and several thousand attended each of the outdoor concerts.

The Federation is composed of hundreds of members who pay a dollar per year for a partici-

pating or associate membership, and five dollars and up for a sustaining membership. The recreation department pays the salary of "Kurk" and school rental costs; the Federation assumes all other costs, and has been able to finance all new plans for the expanded music program. Thus, through the department, the town's annual subsidy amounts to approximately \$3,000, and the Federation's share is almost all of that. Basket collections at the indoor concerts total approximately \$1,200 yearly, and these funds are channeled through the Federation. The combined music libraries are valued at thousands of dollars. The local press and the Newark press are generous with space. Young artists appear as guest soloists, and there is always a waiting list.

With the formation of the Federation it would now be possible to form a municipal band and to award scholarships to deserving students. Subsequently both took place. We even organized the Bloomfield Mandolin Orchestra. Uniforms for the band were purchased in an interesting manner. The town's July 4th fireworks display had for some years been financed by way of an admission charge for the 6,500 seats of the concrete stand in the stadium; some 10,000 bleacher seats were free. Upon the occasion of the 1947 display,

at the suggestion of the Mayor, there was a twenty-five cents charge for all seats. This surplus, amounting to \$1,200, paid three-quarters of the uniform bill; the Federation paid the balance. This year's surplus will buy another dozen uniforms plus new gowns for the Civic Chorus.

In May of last year, the Federation provided the auspices for the Festival of Song presented by the New Jersey Federation of Music Clubs. This was an undertaking of no mean proportions, but the Federation was equipped to do the job and do it well.

Our formula for success? There isn't any. Our several hundred participants maintain a very high interest and the leadership is able and enthusiastic. Many people attend *all* of the concerts; others prefer to hear the classics or lighter music. Our groups are amateur, but not amateurish. Zeal on the part of the members of the Executive Council of the Bloomfield Federation of Music and a more than passing interest on the part of the members of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, and of the Mayor and Town Council, are other important factors. Bloomfield has indeed become a music center. Perhaps there is a formula after all, for here it is music "of the people, by the people, and for the people"—democracy in action.

A Chinese artist returns from Europe . . .

A Dance Federation Is Formed

Walter Grothe

A CHINESE ARTIST of San Francisco—Mr. Soong Chang—took a trip through Europe in 1937, and was intrigued with the folk dances that he saw there. He brought a few of them back to California and showed them to some of his friends. That was the beginning of folk dance activities in this state. From this nucleus of friends, the first group—Chang's International Folk Dancers—was founded. By 1942 twelve groups had sprung into existence in the San Francisco Bay Region and, on the occasion of a grape and wine festival at Lodi, California, a small country town in the grape district, Mr. Henry Glass invited these groups to form a federation. This

idea was enthusiastically accepted, and in that year the Folk Dance Federation of California came into being. It was organized for the purpose of encouraging the enjoyment of folk dancing and its related arts, to promote a spirit of friendship and tolerance, to provide for and conduct monthly festivals, and to encourage research in authentic dance forms.

From 1942 to the present day, the folk dance movement has grown from the original twelve groups and a total membership of about four hundred dancers to more than one hundred twenty groups and more than ten thousand members.

Because of the existence of a unified federation,

the folk dance movement has spread over the entire state and today there is hardly a community which does not have a folk dance group. Each member group is a unit in itself, with officers and a treasury, teaching and a dance program, but all are joined in the state federation and all participate in the monthly festivals. Two festivals are held each month, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the state, and are scheduled at different locations each time with one or more of the member groups acting as host. A thousand or more dancers attend these festivals regularly and five to ten thousand spectators are not unusual.

In addition, the federation sponsors many other activities, such as a yearly state-wide festival, special performances, demonstrations, exhibitions, and leadership institutes. It is officially recognized by all schools, universities, cities and the state, and there is hardly a civic affair in which it is not asked to participate. Its general repertoire consists of about one hundred fifty dances of all nations, with definite authentic patterns established by the Federation's Research Committee.

The Research Committee meets regularly, goes thoroughly into the background of each dance before it is taught and publishes its findings and detailed dance descriptions in book form, under the title "Folk Dances from Near and Far." This book is used as a basis for teaching in each group so that all will have the same background and, therefore, be able to dance together at the festivals. The federation also publishes a monthly magazine "Let's Dance," which assists dancers with their problems, informs them of all planned activities and carries articles of interest.

Membership in the federation is open to all groups, regardless of color, creed or political affiliation, as long as the group is not primarily organized for commercial or nonrecreation purposes. It is one of the strongest policies of the federation to ban any form of commercialism in the folk dance movement. Most groups are sponsored by a school, university, city recreation department, YMCA, YWCA or community social clubs. There are practically no ethnological groups in California and the members of the folk dance groups are people from all walks of life, wealthy and poor, children, teen-agers, the middle aged, and people with white hair. All have one common interest: folk dancing.

In an age where the balance of recreation demands other outlets besides that of casual onlooker at a football or basketball game or other nonparticipating recreation, the Folk Dance Federation offers a noncommercial type of recreation that provides not only recreation but wide experience in



"Frydal Polska"

practising the democratic concept within our state-wide and local organizations. It offers people and families a way of enjoying themselves thoroughly, and it has given thousands of people a different and more wholesome outlook on life.

The development of leaders for school groups, girls' groups, such as the Camp Fire Girls and the Girl Scouts, for night schools, church groups, has taken place under the trained leadership within the federation. This development owes the success of its heightened activities to the folk dance movement. Generally speaking, the Folk Dance Federation is one of the most important sources for providing and training new leaders to carry on the concomitant values of folk dancing with these various groups.

The scope of the activities of the federation is constantly increasing. The demand is so great that monthly festivals are no longer sufficient. The largest auditoriums in the state are not large enough to hold the number of dancers who want to attend the affairs. It has, therefore, been necessary to arrange for regional festivals to take place between the regular monthly gatherings. Whenever the weather permits, festivals are held out-of-doors, in parks, on college campuses, and so on. Quite recently, enthusiasm has spread to the teenage group, and the latest development is the holding of festivals for teen-agers only.

One of the outstanding and stimulating factors of the festivals is the wearing of costumes. While at first dancers came in ordinary clothes, today one hardly sees a dancer who does not wear a costume of some nationality. Often these costumes are imported from the country of origin, but most of them are made by the dancers themselves from authentic patterns.

Folk dancing is now recognized all over the United States as highly desirable recreation and cultural activity, and thanks to the federation, California occupies a leading position in the national folk dance movement.

Rumpus Ranges

Director of our national parks, Newton B. Drury, has served notice that unless vandalism is brought under control, "the valuable and irreplaceable properties of the people in the national parks will undergo steady deterioration and the areas will gradually lose their greatness and their beauty." The trouble is attributed, in part, to too few rangers on the job, inadequate service facilities, and an array of destructive individuals.

"RUMPUS RANGES" have been set aside in twenty-eight Michigan state parks to cope with the vandalism problem. Youngsters who have always wanted to remake the local park landscape can now do so under the guidance of "overseers" who will see that the tunnel and bridge-building is done safely and that the tree chopping and bonfires are confined to the proper areas.

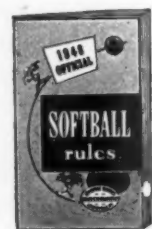
Champion of the plan to lift ordinary confining restrictions at these special ranges, or "project areas" as they are known officially, is Arthur C. Elmer, Chief of the Michigan Conservation Department's Parks and Recreation Division. He believes that youngsters should have an "outlet for their bursting energy" and that we should "help them develop certain simple, but essential, outdoor skills. In the main part of the parks, children are subject to all sorts of 'don'ts' designed to protect areas against damage and unauthorized use. But by providing places where children under supervision may follow their natural inclination to have wholesome fun in the woods, we are also providing them with an opportunity to do something worthwhile and constructive."

Boys and girls are advised to join together in groups to decide what their "project" is to be—a totem pole, cave, or what-not. They get a permit for this and are turned loose in an unrestricted, but supervised, area to create according to their fancy. At Sleeper State Park, where the idea was tried for the first time last year, a council ring with stone fireplace and hewn log seats was built by groups of Huron County school children. It was a very good job and certainly a fine example of constructive activity.

Other worthwhile projects on which the youngsters may work, if they wish, are: building foot

bridges, stoning trail steps, making lean-to shelters and constructing outdoor fireplaces. Some of the young folks, as part of their own project, are going to set up logs on which visitors to the park may carve their initials. Carving logs have proved so popular, and so valuable in diverting jackknives from living trees and signs, that they are to be established in all Michigan parks.

The summer group camp season, which is now in full swing, is bringing several of the areas into operation—although more activity is anticipated on week-ends during the school year. But winter or summer, boys and girls of Michigan will be able to dig and chop, carve and whittle, learn to build a fire, cook on it—and put it out!—so that, by experience, they will better be able to appreciate the out-of-doors.



Hillerich and Bradsby have released their 1948 editions containing information on the last World Series and All-Star records, and illustrated with pictures of major and minor league champions. The two books may be obtained from sporting goods dealers throughout the country.

Emergency!

WE HAVE JUST HEARD that the playgrounds in three North Carolina cities have been closed because of a polio epidemic. The summer program there has had to be radically revised, and the recreation department will carry on its work through the local radio, press, and every other possible means of reaching the families.

Could you completely revise your summer plans if necessary? Have you adequate material from which you could prepare radio programs, newspaper columns, or a bulletin service?

Have you a file of specialists who could help with script writing, radio production, dramatic and musical radio programs, storytelling programs, home play suggestions?

Could you swing your active sports program into a city-wide program for adults? Reach adults you've never reached before?

Could you organize a "better backyard" contest?

Could you organize a Visiting Recreation Service—send the leader to the children at home?

Could you work out a home bulletin service, and a method for its free distribution?

Could you design and prepare a large exhibit to be placed in a local bank or department store, showing use of home-made equipment, home-made toys, backyard and sidewalk games, and other activities for home-bound or convalescent youngsters?

Could you put on a training institute for parents on the subject of home play?

Be Prepared! Build up your library and your information file.

Get books and bulletins from the National Recreation Association. If you wish to reprint, feel free to do so—but please give us a credit line.

Look up the following articles in **RECREATION**:
February, 1944—Your Local Radio, a Salesman for Recreation

December, 1944—Going on the Air?

March, 1945—Patterns for Publicity in Radio

August, 1945—Design for Promoting a Listening Audience

May, 1946—Recreation, Decatur, and Radio

March, 1948—A Two-way Street (Cooperation Between Radio and Recreation)

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Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of
Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

Parks and Recreation, March 1948

Planning and Design Today, Garrett Eckbo.
The Forest Preserve District of Cook County,
Illinois—Part II, John Barstow Morrill.
Municipal Operation of Built-Up Ice Rinks, Her-
bert Kipke and Carl Fenner.
Municipal Swimming Pools, C. P. L. Nicholls.
The Maintenance Mart.

The Foil, February 1948

Young Adults Need Recreation, Too, B. Louis
Mathern.
Organization of a Riding Program.

Youth Leaders Digest, March 1948

Are Girls Children?, Harriette Aull, Catholic
Youth Work.

Junior League Magazine, April 1948

Is Bees Bugs?, Russell Peterson.

School Life, March 1948

State Laws Permitting Wider Use of School
Property, Ward W. Keesecker.

American City, March 1948

Bromine for Swimming Pools?

Catholic Charities Review, March 1948

A Community Center Operated by Sisters.

Scholastic Coach, March 1948

Water Basketball, Giles F. Liegerot.

Journal of Health and Physical Education, March 1948

A Winter Sports School, George H. Krablin.

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ROSEMARY AND STEEVER OLDDEN—Live on sail-
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tination—unimportant. Article on page 196.

JOHN S. NAGY—Commissioner of Recreation in
Cleveland, Ohio. Article on page 199.

BILL SHARPE—Manager, News Bureau, De-
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CEDRIC AUSTIN—Superintendent of Parks and
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SAMUEL EVERETT — Director, Southeastern
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Polytechnic Institute. Article on page 232.

C. A. EMMONS—Superintendent of Recreation
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WALTER GROTHE—President of Folk Dance
Federation of California. Article on page 234.

"Camp Site Development"

By Julian Harris Salomon

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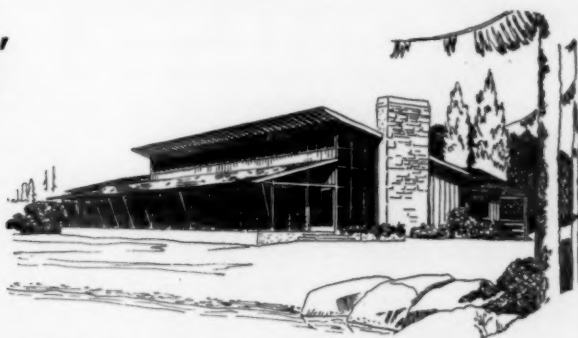
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New Publications

Covering the Leisure Time Field

Extending Education Through Camping

Report of the School Camp Experiment, authorized by the Board of Education, City of New York. Published by Life Camps, Incorporated, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York.

THIIS REPORT DESCRIBES a controlled experiment in which two teachers, trained at National Camp the previous summer, accompanied a fifth and seventh grade class to Life Camp for a three-week period. It includes the detailed objectives of education, and the place of camp experiences and activities in the school curriculum. This section, plus the section on the appraisal of the experiment, will be of great interest to school officials who feel that more study and information are needed before camping can be accepted wholeheartedly as part of a school program.

Recreation and camp leaders will be very much interested in the section on camp set-up, schedules, activities and programs. It is written from the viewpoint of the youngsters, the counselors, and several official visitors.

Craft Workit

By Shirley Silbert. New York University Book Store, New York. \$3.00.

EIGHT SEPARATE three-way folders, giving the step-by-step procedures for fingerpainting, spatter printing, stenciling, metal foil, papercraft, clay work, puppetry and leathercraft are included in this craft kit, which has its own manila envelope. Each folder has interesting photographs and well-organized material describing tools, material used, progressive steps, and finished articles.

This kit is excellent for the beginner in crafts, the student teacher, or the inexperienced leader, and can be used by experienced crafts directors to

illustrate techniques. It is, however, elementary in character, designed primarily to introduce crafts, give sufficient techniques to arouse interest, and teach simple skills.

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS

Schuss Cuties and Spill Billies, by Barsis. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. \$3.00.

PUT THIS BOOK ON your birthday or Christmas list to give to any of your ski enthusiasts! Essentially it is a collection of over forty ski cartoons showing the frailties and foibles of skiers of both sexes. The titles: Scary Mary, Mac on his Back, Bess a Mess, Frankie no Hankie, give a general idea. They're fun!

The book is designed so that each cartoon can be removed; and a line of them framed, would make a very clever decoration for a den, sports lodge, or country cabin. Mr. Barsis suggests that the book might also be used as a scrapbook or photograph album. No matter how you use it, however, the cartoons will give you many a chuckle!

Games to Play on Skis, by Fritz Heinrich. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. \$.50.

THE GAMES IN this thirty-seven page pamphlet are translated from the German by Dinsmore Adams, and illustrated in thirty-three diagrams. They will be of interest to all recreation leaders who promote a winter sports program. The pamphlet includes four sections: Bloodthirsty Games for Beginners; Games for Hilly Country; Games of Skill; and Exercises of Skill. The last section would be helpful for planning ice carnivals or special ski programs. It gives directions for bear-dancing, ski-waltzing, rocking-chair runs, and other unusual examples of skill.